

A WHOLE BLOCK SWEEP BY FIRE.

Philadelphia Business Houses Go Up in Smoke.

LOSS OF NEARLY \$3,000,000

The Most Disastrous Fire in Years Raged in the Quaker City.

WANAMAKER'S BIG STORE SAVED

It Catches Fire But Was Saved From Destruction by the Store's Volunteer Department—Twenty-Two Buildings Burnt at Pacific Junction, Ia.—Hotel Destroyed at Duluth—A \$530,000 Blaze in Chicago—Other Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—

The biggest fire in years started this morning in the block bounded by Thirteenth, Juniper, Market and Filbert streets. It originated in Hancock's big grocery store and quickly jumped to Bennett's restaurant and the big umbrella store of Hirsch Bros. All the buildings are six stories high and soon nothing except the walls were left. The clock store of Blum Bros., adjoining Hirsch's, went next. The flames were then communicated to the eight-story building of Dunklap Bros., fancy printers, and ate its way through the big store. The roof and tower of John Wanamaker's store caught fire next. Then the firemen turned their attention to saving the biggest dry goods house in America. The weather was bitter cold, rendering the work of the firemen difficult. A general alarm was sent in, but as there were several small fires in other parts of the city the fire department could not be gotten together. Wanamaker's fire brigade, under his personal direction, however, rendered efficient service in saving the big store, in which were over 4,000 people all employed. The fire there was confined to Market street and did comparatively little damage. In the meanwhile the firemen were having their hands full containing the flames to the block in which it originated. After about thirty buildings were destroyed the fire was brought under control. The estimated loss is nearly \$3,000,000. Several firemen were injured during the conflagration.

A number of private residences, small business houses, and offices were also burned. The following are among the heavy losers: J. Hirsch Bros., \$400,000; building occupied by them owned by the Gibson estate, \$500,000; Blum Bros., \$150,000; Hancock Bros., \$125,000; Dunklap Bros., \$200,000 and Wanamaker, \$100,000.

DULUTH HOTEL BURNS.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.—A fire, which started about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the building occupied by Jacob Steubler as a saloon, almost totally destroyed that building and also the St. James hotel, adjoining. The furniture of the hotel was partly saved. Losses on both buildings are about \$15,000, almost entirely covered by insurance.

A TOWN WIPED OUT.

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., Jan. 26.—The entire business portion of Pacific Junction, Iowa, was burned today. The fire started in a grocery store and twenty-two out of twenty-three buildings, including the Pacific hotel and Odd Fellows hall, were destroyed. Word was received here early this morning, but too late for help to be of any value.

Pacific Junction is a railroad town of between 600 and 800 inhabitants, on the Burlington road. The loss will amount to \$25,000 to \$30,000. The local department and the bucket brigade was handicapped by the extreme cold. The fire practically burned itself out and a number of families were rendered homeless.

RAILROAD SHOPS BURN.

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., Jan. 26.—Fire started in the Burlington & Missouri River coach shop at 7:45 last night. The coach shops and paint shops were destroyed, and much damage was done to other buildings. Several coaches were burned. The loss is placed at \$150,000. George Sletcher, an employee of the shops, fell from the roof of the building, breaking his neck.

\$10,000 BLAZE AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Fire last night destroyed the Dilkey block and part of the Butler block. The following stores were burned out: W. W. Kimball Company, pianos and organs; New York Clock house, Palmer's millinery stores. The total loss is about \$100,000, mostly insured.

TANNERY SWEEP AWAY.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Jan. 26.—The

Elk Tanning Company's tannery, located in Curwensville, caught fire yesterday morning and all the main buildings, including an immense stock of leather and undressed hides, were destroyed. The loss is between \$125,000 and \$150,000.

JOLIET IN DARKNESS.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 26.—The Economy Light & Power Company's plant burned yesterday noon, causing a loss of \$130,000. The city was in darkness last night.

FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—A fire which swept away a cluster of small buildings on the corner of West Water and Wells street, involved the ruin of Kueinstlerholm's quatuor Bohemian resort of considerable celebrity, the interior of the walls of which were decorated with odd fantastic mural paintings. The place was built and furnished in the style of an old German public house. The loss on wall paintings is \$10,000.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The large grain elevator of the W. S. Purcell Maltage company burned this morning, with its contents. The loss is \$300,000.

At about 11:45 this morning a fire was discovered in one of the bedrooms of Alex. Horlick's residence, corner of Twelfth and Main street. It was subdued in a short time and the loss in slight.

THOUSANDS LEAVING BOMBAY

Bubonic Plague Working Fearful Race in India.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—The Woman's Board of Missions has received the following letter from Mrs. Rev. E. S. Manna, of Bombay: "This terrible Bubonic plague is working fearful havoc in nearly all branches of the native community. Some three hundred thousand persons have left town. The Baroda railway alone has put on six extra trains a day to provide accommodations for those leaving by their line. In the railway station here at Byculla there sit hundreds, waiting for an opportunity to leave by the Great Indian peninsula trains. People are dazed and terrified. In the Hinduo burying ground down on the Queen's road, Dr. Juddo, assistant coroner, says the papers do not give a fractional part of the facts of the plague; that in one burying ground the day before, there was a hundred and thirty bodies brought, and they could not dispose of them fast enough."

ACCIDENT TO A 'SLEDDING PARTY'

Forty Persons Precipitated Over a Precipice—Many Badly Injured.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 26.—Last night a sledding party of forty persons from Tyrone drove into a quarry at Jemerton and the sled, horses and merry-makers were precipitated fifty feet to the bottom of the precipice in a confused mass. Twenty were badly injured. A special train with all the doctors in Tyrone, was sent to the scene. They found the party, mostly boys and girls, with arms and legs broken and blood streaming from wounds, lying in the drifts of snow. The temperature is 3 below, which added to the suffering.

CONSUMPTION IS CONTAGIOUS.

St. Louis Board of Health Follows the Action of the New York Board.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Following the recent action of the New York Board of Health, the St. Louis health board declared consumption a communicable disease and adopted a resolution providing for the passing of an ordinance for the proper fumigation of rooms in which consumption patients have been confined and in which they died. A resolution was also adopted asking the hospital commission to prepare for the proper handling of cases of Bubonic plague should any come to St. Louis.

CHARGED WITH BOODLING.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—Building Inspector J. R. Gillam was arrested under a grand jury indictment. The supposed charge is boodling in connection with letting contracts by the state soldiers' home board, of which he is a member. Indictments have also been found against two more aldermen.

INDICTED BY GRAND JURY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The grand jury has indicted H. B. Seely, J. H. Hips and Theodore Rich in connection with the recent dinner given by Seely at Sherries. They are charged with conspiring to procure the indecent exposure of two dancing women.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

CREYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 26.—George A. Draper, postmaster, and son Charles were arrested on charge of stealing a registered package containing \$3,500.

HARRIS ELECTED SENATOR.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 26.—Both houses of the legislature balloted separately for United States senator. W. T. Harris, Populist, received 101 votes, J. R. Bueton, Republican, 53. Harris will be declared elected in joint session tomorrow.

AID FOR THE NEEDY

Chicago Responds to Mayor Swift's Appeal for Help.

CASH, FUEL AND CLOTHING

Thirteen Thousand Dollars and Hundreds of Tons of Coal Donated by Its Citizens—The Cold Wave Still Hangs on All Over the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning the government thermometer registered 15 below zero. This was three degrees warmer than the same time yesterday and about 1 degree colder than at 2 o'clock this morning.

The signal service reports the cold wave extending all over the west and northwest with no prospect of a material let-up for at least twenty-four hours. All the trains are more or less delayed by snow drifts and inability to make steam.

Mayor Swift's appeal for contributions for the poor has met with a hearty response. Over \$13,000 cash and hundreds of tons of coal and an almost unlimited supply of provisions were sent in.

Two thousand people were sheltered in the stations and Salvation Army barracks last night. Eight hundred new cases of families requiring immediate aid were reported today and relief was sent them as rapidly as possible. At noon the temperature was 11 below.

ANOTHER DROP PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The temperature was 9 degrees above zero this morning, one degree colder than yesterday. The weather bureau advises show that it is 20 to 30 degrees below in the northwest and that the freezing weather extends to the gulf coast. A message was distributed by the weather bureau this morning throughout Florida, giving notice that the temperature will fall to freezing in the northwestern portion of eastern Florida Wednesday, but the cold wave will not be as severe as anticipated, and it is doubtful if the temperature goes below freezing south of Jacksonville.

The barometer out west it is thought, indicates another drop in temperature later in the week.

COLD WEATHER HANGS ON.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 26.—Western Pennsylvania is still in the grip of the worst blizzard in twelve years. The temperature dropped to five below last night. There is much suffering all along the line. A colored woman was frozen to death.

RUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The city was swept all night by a 50-mile blizzard. The temperature, however, moderated some. It was twelve above this morning. The city is experiencing a water famine, flush having been sucked in and clogged the pumps.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—Below zero weather continues in eastern Colorado. It was ten below here this morning, with a clear northwest wind. At Leadville yesterday the temperature was in the thirties and street sprinklers were at work. Last night it dropped to below zero.

OBITUARY.

Read.

William E. Reed, one of Kenosha's oldest residents, died suddenly about 12 o'clock, Jan. 25th, of heart trouble. Yesterday afternoon he was about ascending to his business and the announcement of his death this morning was a shock to the community, and especially to his many friends in Racine. Mr. Reed was born in Oswego, N. Y., March 24, 1824. He learned the jewelry business at Cincinnati, and for a time resided in New Orleans and California and settled at Kenosha in 1855 and established in the jewelry business. He assisted in raising Company G, 1st Wis. V. L., the first to offer service to the government of Wisconsin, and he was lieutenant of the same, but was unable to go to the army and held a captain's commission in that company; he also served as a provost marshal during the war. He was alderman of Kenosha for ten years and president of the council five years. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, Odd Fellow lodge, Knights of Honor and a Knight Templar. A wife and children survive him.

A New York message says: John C. D. Reid, who for the past 4 or 5 years has been in charge of the Republican state headquarters at the Fifth avenue hotel, died at his residence yesterday. He had been ailing for several days from heart trouble. Mr. Reid was well known as a newspaper man, and at one time he was connected with the mechanical department of the Chicago Times and later as managing editor of the New York Times. Mr. Reid was born in Kenosha, Wis., and was a Wisconsin war veteran.

JOHN C. SPOONER ELECTED

Both Houses of the Legislature in Separate Sessions Balloted for Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—(Special to the Journal.)—Both branches of the Wisconsin legislature balloted for a United States senator today and John C. Spooner, the Republican caucus nominee received an overwhelming majority in both branches. At 12 o'clock tomorrow the senate and assembly will meet in joint convention and Mr. Spooner will be declared duly elected. He will then make an address.

Senator Mills introduced a bill to improve the caucuses, based upon the Milwaukee primary law.

The assembly appointed Jones of Iowa, Stone and Wheeler of the Timine investigation committee. Prof. Henry consented to address the assembly on beet sugar culture. A bill was introduced to vacate the state park and put the land upon the market.

GOV. SCOFIELD'S FIRST VETO.

The Only Bill Passed by the Legislature This Far, Disapproved.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—Governor Scofield yesterday vetoed the bill to provide that any reorganized corporation or reincorporated corporation under the provision of the Chapter 440, of the laws of Wisconsin for the year 1891, may amend its articles of reorganization or incorporation.

It was the only bill yet passed by the legislature and when it was returned to the senate without the governor's signature, no vote of any member of that body was entered in protest of the killing. This first exercise of the veto power was a complete surprise to everybody, and his cogent reasons against the measure which was passed under suspension rules in both houses is likely to have a deterring influence against hasty laws for some time.

The governor's main objection was the unlimited power the measure gave companies to amend their articles of reorganization.

FORESTERS TO MEET HERE.

Fifth Biennial Session of the High Court of Wisconsin.

The fifth biennial session of the high court of the Independent Order of Foresters of Wisconsin will convene in this city, beginning February 3. Notwithstanding the hard times, the membership, through the energetic efforts of the high chief ranger, Col. B. F. Parker, has more than doubled the last year, at the present time Wisconsin numbering about 1,600, aided possibly by the good report of the resources of the order. At its last showing it had a surplus fund of over \$2,000,000, which bids fair to reach the \$3,000,000 mark by January, 1898. The phenomenally low death rate, which for the past five years has averaged less than 5% per thousand, together with its plan of insurance, has also tended to attract attention. At the session here it is expected that the supreme chief master, Dr. Cronhyakel of Toronto, Canada, will be present. He is the founder of the present system and has been devoting his whole time to the interests of the order for the last fifteen years, during which time its membership increased from 369 to over 110,000. There will also be a full attendance of representatives from every court in the state. The session will have an additional interest to its members this year, in that it is given out that extensive arrangements are to be made for a more vigorous campaign during the coming year than has ever been made in this state. Among those from Milwaukee who will be in attendance will be Col. B. F. Parker, high chief ranger; C. A. Van Ness, deputy supreme chief ranger; John Porter, high chaplain; P. S. Ryan, high junior woodward; Martin Stark, conductor and others.

THE UFEANESS OF WHITE CATS.

"Though I had often heard of it, I never was fully satisfied that all white cats are naturally deaf until recently," said a scientific gentleman, who devotes considerable of his time to experimenting with the lower order of animals. "I was aware that Prof. Bell, in his original experiments in connection with the telephone, had ascertained and stated that they were all either deaf or very deficient in hearing, and that other experimenters in the same direction had reached similar conclusions. To satisfy myself I recently secured in all twenty-three white cats, and experimented on them, one at a time.

"In every case I found them stone deaf. In carrying the experiment further I found that white dogs and white horses are deficient in hearing, and that many of them are entirely deaf. So are white rats and white mice. I am confident I do not overstate it in regard to white cats, though I have only personally experimented with twenty-three, and, of course, can only speak positively in regard to them. I don't hazard much, however, when I make the bold statement that all white cats are deaf."

Washington Star.

A CHAIR OF GERMAN

Important Gathering of German Catholics Held at Hotel Racine.

ARCHBISHOP KATZER PRESENT

It Was Decided to Establish a Chair of German at Washington—Committee Was Unanimously in Favor of the Same—Will Make a Report.

There was an important gathering of Catholics from various parts of the United States at Hotel Racine today. Among those present were Archbishop Katzer, of the state of Wisconsin; Bishop Johnson of Belleville, Ill.; H. J. Spannharst and F. N. Arendis of St. Louis, Mo.; P. Y. Paulhaber of Cleveland, Ohio; P. M. Kerst of St. Paul, Minn.; George Scherer, president of the National grocers Association; A. Bicke, Alfred Sackel and Charles Stehling, Milwaukee; Nicholas Janoner of Dubuque, Iowa; J. Miller of Allentown, Penn.; Adolph Webber, J. P. Hegner and H. Brecker of Racine, and others.

The object of the gathering was to take steps for carrying into effect a resolution offered at the last meeting of the German Catholic Central Society of the United States, providing for the establishing of a chair of German language in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., and to raise funds, \$50,000, for sustaining the same.

The resolution in question was referred to a special committee at the Central Social meeting and the gentlemen here today, except the bishops, who are simply present as advisors, is mostly composed of that committee.

There was virtually two meetings, the first of the committee and then the executive committee. The first meeting of the special committee was called to order at 10 o'clock by Adolph Weber, of this city, who is president of the Central Society. It was to consult in regard to the advisability of establishing the German chair. The committee were unanimously in favor of adopting the resolution and establishing the chair and after considerable discussion upon the preliminaries, it was decided to establish a German chair and the committee will so report at the next annual meeting of the German Catholic Central Society. After this meeting of the special committee had adjourned, the executive committee met.

This meeting was for the purpose of providing ways and means to raise the \$50,000 necessary and satisfactory provisions were made and by the time the next Central Society meets, the entire amount will have been raised and a report to that effect will be made.

The committee had not finished their sessions at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A member of the committee said that all there was for the public to know was that it had been decided to establish the German chair and that provisions had been made for raising the money.

The University at Washington is located five miles out of the city. It has been established about eight years and something like \$7,000,000 had been used for the same. There are about 500 students attending and it is the desire to make it the largest university in the world.

The next meeting of the German Catholic Central Society of the United States and at which the committee reports will be held at Columbus, Ohio, the third Sunday in September, 1897.

THAT CROSSING CASE.

Advanced for Argument by the Supreme Court—Will Be Decided Feb. 25.

The Supreme court at Madison has concluded to settle the South Milwaukee crossing matter promptly and finally. In view of the difficulty of attempting its decision upon the motion for a stay made by the Northwestern Railway company the court has informed the attorneys interested in the case that they will advance the list of cases to be heard in the assignment made for February 25d next. This will bring the case up finally on its merits, and settle the matter once for all.

Thomas M. Kearney, the attorney for the Electric Railway Company, said this morning to a reporter: "I am very glad that the court has taken this view of the matter. What we feared was a delay in reaching a final determination for eighteen months or more. This would be very injurious to the interests of the Street Railway company. The case will now be reached in a few days for final argument and the rights of the respective companies will be thereby permanently settled. We have endeavored from the beginning to get at a prompt and speedy adjustment of the questions at issue in this case, and this case, and this promised disposition of

the matter is very gratifying to the street railway people, and ought to be to all concerned. If steam railway companies have the right to prevent cities and villages from providing street railway facilities to their people it is important that the fact should be made known at the earliest possible day."

This case is being watched with intense interest all over the country. Some of the questions raised in it are new and have not as yet been determined by courts of last resort. Its decision will have an important bearing upon the development of our state in so far as street railways are concerned.

EDITOR KOEPPEN DEAD.

Milwaukee Journalist Expires While Presiding Over a Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—Members of the Deutsche club, the small organization of the city, were horrified last night when their president, George Koepfen, dropped dead while presiding over a meeting. Mr. Koepfen was editor-in-chief of the Germania, a position he had held for thirty years. Mr. Koepfen's real name was the count of Haeseler. His brother is the successor of the famous field marshal, Von Moltke, and is the commanding general of the garrison at Metz. Mr. Koepfen was 63 years of age and was unmarried. He had been in failing health for two years, but yesterday appeared to be improved.

While serving in the German army Mr. Koepfen was captain of the cuirassier guards, and in 1866 was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle by William I. for bravery on the field of battle. Mr. Koepfen was prominently identified with the progress of Wisconsin for more than a decade. He was president of the German immigration society, president of the board of trustees of the public library, member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin and president of the German Journalists' society.

Editor Koepfen's death was tragic in the extreme. An important meeting of the Deutsche club was being held to consider the question of consolidation with the Germania club. The necessary details had been carried out and everyone was in high spirits. Bumpers of the choicest Rhine wine were passed to celebrate the amalgamation of the two organizations.

"Here's to the health of the Germania club!" shouted President Koepfen, with a smile upon his face. His lips never touched the wine, for at that very instant the angel of death touched his heart and it ceased to beat.

CONDUCTORS SHIFTED ABOUT.

Northwestern Road Shifts Passenger Crews Running Through This City.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has made a number of changes in its train service out of Milwaukee and Chicago, whereby several conductors are transferred from runs they have had for fifteen or twenty years. The trains between Chicago and Green Bay, on what were known as the "long runs," which were run through Milwaukee during the night and Janesville during the day, formerly had five conductors to make the trips. They were Crowley, James, Stewart, Smith and Quayle. The change puts Crowley and Quayle on nights between Chicago and Green Bay, while Stewart and Smith will have the day run between Chicago and Fond du Lac by way of Janesville. Conductor James is laid off. Trains Nos. 5 and 10, which were run for years between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac by Conductor Du Puc, will hereafter be run by five conductors: O'Brien, Jacks, Deiter, Dixon and Lamphere, who will take it to Green Bay. Conductor Du Puc has been laid off. He does not know where he will be sent when re-installed. He resides at Fond du Lac, but will spend the remainder of the winter in the south.

The Chicago & Northwestern company has also reduced the number of brakemen on some of the runs.

The change went into effect yesterday and is ascribed to tight business and part of a plan of retrenchment. It is said that it is also intended to reduce the number of freight train crews on several divisions.

Mondovi Herald: The passing of the passes will not be very easily passed if passing opinions are true indices of events that will pass before passes pass.

Madison Journal: Should Uncle Sam conclude to operate the Pacific railroads he will have something on his hands bigger than a whole drove of white elephants.

Waukesha Freeman: When people talk about releasing murderers from prison the term pardoned should not be used. The act should rather be referred to as turning the criminal loose on society. It takes a great deal bigger man than the governor of a state to pardon a murderer. Very, very few should ever have the opportunity to kill a second victim.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SHERIDAN AND MEADE.

A Quarrel Between Them That Led to the Crushing of Stuart.

Sheridan had been sent for by Meade to come to his headquarters, and when he arrived, between 11 and 12 o'clock that morning, a very acrimonious dispute took place between the two generals, writes Horace Porter in the January Century. Meade was possessed of an excitable temper, which, under irritating circumstances, became almost ungovernable. He had worked himself into a towering passion regarding the delays encountered in the forward movement, and when Sheridan appeared was so him hammer and tongs, accusing him of blunders, and charging him with not making a proper disposition of his troops, and letting the cavalry block the advance of the infantry.

Sheridan was equally fiery, and smarting under the belief that he was unjustly treated, all the hotspur in his nature was aroused. He insisted that Meade had created the trouble by countermanding his (Sheridan's) orders, and that it was this act which had resulted in mixing up the troops with the infantry, exposing one cavalry division to greater danger, and rendering ineffectual all his combinations regarding the movements of the cavalry corps. Sheridan declared with great warmth that he would not command the cavalry any longer under such conditions, and said if he could have matters his own way he would concentrate all the cavalry, more on in force against Stuart's command, and whip it. His language throughout was highly spiced and conspicuously italicized with expletives.

Gen. Meade came over to Gen. Grant's tent immediately after, and related the interview to him. The excitement of the one was in singular contrast with the calmness of the other. When Meade repeated the remarks made by Sheridan, that he could move out with his cavalry and whip Stuart, Gen. Grant quietly observed: "Did Sheridan say that? Well, he generally knows what he is talking about. Let him start right out and do it." By 1 o'clock Sheridan had received his orders in writing from Meade for the movement. Early the next morning he started upon his famous raid to the vicinity of Richmond in rear of the enemy's army, and made good his word.

POINTS OF NEWS.

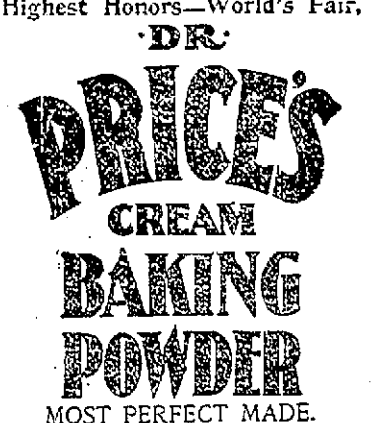
William D. McHugh, the new judge of the federal court for the district of Nebraska, was a cobbler only a few years ago. He was born in Galena, Ill., thirty-seven years ago, and long worked at his trade, and subsequently at school teaching to earn money to pay the expenses of his legal studies.

When a man's collar gets unbuttoned in church and begins to climb the back of his neck, he might as well get up and go out—the sermon will do him no good.

In the south of France the handing of a sweet pea by a young woman to a young gentleman is a polite way of stating that she is tired of his company.

Thirty-six prisoners are being cared for at the county jail.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1897.

The Weekly Journal always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying special attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearsages. These premiums must be ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly Journal and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean one year for \$1.20.

The Weekly Journal and New York Tribune one year for \$1.20.

The Weekly Journal for one year and our Family Physician \$1.25 if sent by mail 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly Journal for one year The Farm News one year for \$1.00.

The Weekly Journal one year and Woman's World with cook book or poultry book for \$1.00. See large adv.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for \$1.50.

Order Premium With Paper.

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

COLDEST IN YEARS.

Racine People Have a Taste of Extreme Cold Weather.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR

Superintendent Miner Revisited All Day by People in Quest of Aid—Milwaukee, Kenosha & Kenosha Road Blocked—Cars Stalled.

The long looked-for polar wave has reached the Belle City and surrounding country. It came from somewhere up in Manitoba or the Dakotas and put in an appearance with such a sudden sweep that old residents admit it broke the record for quick blizzards and increased frigidity.

Saturday afternoon it was snow with winds penetrating and the fleecy flakes covered the ground so that sleighing was quite good and many were out enjoying themselves in the frosty air that nipped noses and ears. As night drew near the blizzard increased in velocity and the snow drifted badly in many localities, which brought out shovels and scrapers that had long been inactive, and the sidewalks were kept reasonably clear, except where ice had formed and the children had converted them into veritable skating rinks.

Such a condition of weather caused rejoicing among the coal merchants and happiness with the ice men, the majority of the latter not having harvested a pound of ice, for the reason that a thickness of not over eight inches had formed and the cold snap meant from 12 to 18 inch ice. It caused apprehension among the shivering poor and needy, who had a very scant supply of clothing and were short on fuel.

By 11 o'clock at night a forty-mile gale was blowing, with plenty of snow. Street car traffic was considerably impeded and snow plows and salters were out and cars were doubled on some lines in order to get through and make anywhere near schedule time. Motorists naturally suffered considerably from the cold. APPEARANCE OF ZERO WEATHER.

Midnight found the thermometer marked zero. From that time on it appeared as if all of the concentrated cold weather in the northwest was coming in at once, and when citizens arose Sunday morning, they realized that it was mighty cold. The sun shone brightly, but the wind howled, the sidewalks were covered with miniature mountains of snow, old Lake Michigan smoked and had the appearance of a prairie-fire and the fog-horn at North Point sounded its doleful tones.

Thermometers were interviewed and marked all the way from 10 to 21 degrees below zero. The conditions did not improve much as the morning advanced. Although few pedestrians were out, a Journal scribe made the rounds and found that the mercury averaged 16 degrees below throughout the city. At one o'clock in the afternoon, it stood from 8 to 12 degrees below and held that mark until midnight, when it again dropped to 13 and 16 degrees.

SUFFERING AMONG POOR.

There was suffering throughout the city and bitter complaints were heard from the poor districts. The festive

trump also experienced hardships. Seventeen of them were sheltered at the Wisconsin street tramp-house. They were thinly clad. Many of them had no caps or overcoats. The shoes of others were full of holes and their toes protruded. Underclothing was unknown to them; in fact, they were totally unfit to battle with the terrible weather. When released yesterday morning they were homeless, penniless, hungry and without a friend in the world. To remain out in the cold meant sure death and the majority of them took shelter in the C. & N. W. depot and refused to leave the place. The patrol wagon was called and eight of them were taken to jail. The ears, toes and fingers of some of them were frost-bitten. A short time after, a poor lonely fellow entered the police station with his ears frozen stiff and begged for shelter. He was taken to jail. At eleven o'clock the wagon was again called to the depot and three more half-frozen tramps were taken in, and from that time on Chief Johnson instructed his men to bring in all homeless, whom they found wandering about, knowing that if driven from shelter, they would surely become desperate and commit crime rather than freeze to death upon the public highways.

Weather reports indicate that the blizzard extended as far west as the Rocky mountains and was felt in nearly every state of the west and southwest.

Reports came in all day yesterday of water pipes having frozen up and burst, which made plumbers smile as it was the first revival in their business for weeks.

THERMOMETER WENT DOWN.

It was confidently expected that during the night the weather would moderate, but the Arctic wave appeared to have us in its grasp and there was no let up. The thermometer in every section of the city proceeded with business-like regularity to drop, and 12 o'clock last night found it between 16 and 17 below the zero mark. This morning the condition of affairs depended upon whose thermometer you struck. The Journal man viewed several. At Kirkby's it was 21 below; at Stone's 17 and at Knight & Peck's 20, while some citizens will make oath that it was 23 and 24 at daybreak. But the automatic thermometer at the government station at Racine Junction, which is no doubt the most authentic, shows that the lowest mark reached was 19 degrees below the zero mark. No such weather has been experienced in these parts for from ten to twenty years. No doubt thermometers exposed to the cold blasts of wind were two and three degrees lower than those not in exposed spots. That citizens suffered considerably there is no doubt and especially teamsters and others obliged to be exposed for any considerable length of time. Many cases of frozen ears, noses, fingers and toes are reported from drug stores and doctors. Street car traffic was more or less delayed on many of the lines and the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric road, while they run cars, made slow time.

LAKE MICHIGAN STEAMING.

Grand old Lake Michigan has presented a wonderful appearance all day. Great clouds of vapor arose and it reminded one of a sea of fire. So far as known the only boat out was the Goodrich steamer Iowa and she reached Milwaukee covered with ice several inches thick. Her captain reports that it was very cold and that the thermometer marked 13 below zero. The E. & P. M. line steamers also crossed the lake during the cold weather and the lookouts and others had their faces frozen. The Goodrich steamer Atlanta arrived at Milwaukee with tons of ice clinging to its hull. She came from the north, but the thermometer did not appear to indicate so cold weather as it did further south.

ELECTRIC CARS STALLED.

Business on the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric railroad is at a standstill today. Two cars are stalled in snow drifts between here and South Milwaukee, and the motor men and conductors were brought to this city by farmers.

At some places the snow drifts on the track are four and five feet deep, which made it impossible for the company to keep cars running. Several motor men and conductors were slightly frost bitten, but not serious. The company will place a force of men at work immediately, clearing away the snow, and it is expected that operations will be resumed tomorrow.

AT THE CITY POOR OFFICE.

During the day a constant stream of men, women and children wended their way in and out of the city poor superintendent's office in the city hall. All wanted assistance, and fuel was what most of the destitute people were in need of. Superintendent Miner stated that in all his experience in the poor office he has not had a day when the applications for aid exceeded the calls of today. Many told pitiful stories of want of food, clothing and fuel, and one man was heard to say that his family had to stay in bed most of the time in order to keep warm.

KEWAUNEE'S PERIL.

The schooner Kewanee, which was supposed to have been lost on the lake between Milwaukee and Chicago with four men and a cargo of potatoes, reached Chicago in safety after a terrible trip. The boat was coated with ice and mantled with snow. Captain

Benson, the master, said it was the most tempestuous and swiftest trip in the eighteen years of the craft's sailing existence. She was boring through the ice-strewn lake by a west-northwest hurricane of zero coldness and made the trip in eight hours, under "almost bare poles." It was four o'clock on Friday morning when the boat left Milwaukee, and the weather was little more than stormy, until wind point was rounded. Sailors' tradition has it that all the wind in the world comes from wind point. It was at this point that a preliminary blast nearly keeled the schooner over and strained the sails until they resembled half balloons. From his time on, the crew expected the schooner to sink any minute, but she proved staunch and true and never sprung a leak. The tug Morford picked her up ten miles north of Chicago and towed her into port, after two hours hard work.

STEAMER CITY OF DULUTH.

Another boat, which came near meeting the fate of the steamer Chicago, which went down with nearly thirty persons on board, was the steamer City of Duluth, of the Graham & Morton Transportation Co. She left Milwaukee with 350 tons of cargo for St. Joseph, Mo. Not being able to enter that port the steamer was headed for Chicago and reached that port burdened with tons of ice, which had been formed by the wild splash of the water freezing on her sides, decks and upper works. Captain MacLean of the steamer did not seem to think that the trip was a very rough one, but the tragic story of the Chicago could not help but make people believe that the steamer Duluth might have met with a similar fate.

COLD WEATHER NOTES.

The Racine Water Company reported this morning that not a single hydrant was frozen. The company has three men making the rounds of the city and caring for the hydrants. At the pumping station the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero this morning. The Racine Wagon & Carriage Company had to send all of their employees home this morning on account of the water pipes being frozen up. For the same reason work was suspended at the Elinger cloak factory for the day.

Union Grove reported 21 degrees below zero this morning.

All the public drinking fountains throughout the city are frozen up.

There was a blow out at the city hall this morning, but no inconvenience resulted.

This morning ice dealers put large forces of men to work cutting ice for the season's supply. The ice is from 12 to 18 inches thick and of good quality.

To enumerate the frozen pipes, disabled heaters and other mishaps incident to cold weather would fill a column of space. Of course the plumber is a very important personage of a Sixth street house and was originated for his benefit are many. Here is the best one found nailed to a door in the Baker block.

LIEBEL ON THE PLUMBER.

The north wind don't blow, and we shall have snow.

And what will the plumber do then, poor thing? He'll bring down his kit, and sit 'round a bit.

And charge you five dollars, and get by jing. Ex-Alderman Schaeffer telephoned down this morning that a whole block of water pipes were frozen up on North Erie street and wanted to know what he could do about it. If the pipes are frozen the only thing to do is to wait until next May when they can be thawed out.

Superintendent Estabrook made a tour of the schools today and reports that at the Washington school they are having a hard time. It was not possible to hold the school in any room in the west half of the building and in one room on the east side. Only four out of ten departments were in session. This was true although the janitor kept the furnace running all day yesterday and it has been running since 10 o'clock last night. Other schools were in full blast and sessions held in all rooms.

BREWERS FEAR INCREASED TAX

Milwaukee Will Send a Strong Lobby to Washington to Watch Legislation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—Leading brewers have received word from the officers of their national organization that a strong attempt will be made at the coming special session of congress to double the present tax of \$1 per barrel on beer. The Milwaukee brewers, like their brethren throughout the country, are bitterly opposed to the proposed legislation, and they will join in sending a strong lobby to Washington to defeat the measure.

TOBACCO MARKET STRONG.

Edgerton Farmers Receiving From \$25,000 to \$30,000 Daily.

DEERFIELD, Wis., Jan. 25.—The tobacco market continues strong. The prices are also strengthening. Most of the tobacco brought here is of the '93, '94 and '95 crops while the '96 crop is mostly bought at Stoughton and Edgerton, thirty-three warehouses are in operation with nearly 1,300 sorters. From \$25,000 to \$30,000 is being paid to farmers daily at that place.

Beer is not bottled in Germany in syphons in the same manner as aerated waters.

THOUSANDS IN NEED AT CHICAGO

Homeless People Crowd the Police Stations at Night.

SUFFERING THERE IS INTENSE

Mayor Swift Appeals to Wealthy Men for Donations.

A CHILD FROZEN TO DEATH

The Cold Wave Is General All Over the Middle West and Western States—Railroad Traffic Almost Suspended in the Dakotas—Much Suffering Among the Poor People of the Large Cities—Kansas Reports Much Suffering Among Stock on the Plains.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—From the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic seaboard, from Winnipeg to Galveston, an area of low temperature almost unprecedented in extent and severity prevailed. Advice to the Associated Press show much suffering in large cities and in some agricultural sections.

In Chicago this morning the temperature was lower than either yesterday or day before. Sunday registered the lowest mark in the history of the weather bureau here. This morning the government thermometer marked 20 degrees below at 8 o'clock and was stationary, with no relief in sight. A heavy fog from the lake caused by the atmosphere dropping in temperature faster than the water added to the disagreeableness and danger of low temperature. Many people passing along the streets suffered from freezing noses, ears and fingers before being aware of it. The poor people suffered intensely. There is a great amount of destitution in the city and Mayor Swift has ordered the police department to assist and report all cases they might find with the least possible delay. Fifteen hundred people were sheltered in the police stations last night.

ONE DEATH AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Freda Busch, five years old, is the only person reported frozen to death up to noon. Ambulances, however, have been kept busy conveying frost-bitten people to the hospitals. Work of clearing the downtown streets of snow has been abandoned. Nearly four hundred of the men at that work were more or less severely frost-bitten. The police stations are crowded with homeless people.

The air is clear and crisp. It is too early to predict how much damage will be done in Florida and the Southern states as the cold snap does not strike that section severely until tonight. The weather bureau expects low temperature throughout the section east of the Rockies, most of it for all this week.

The mayor issued an appeal for aid, calling on the big packers, coal dealers and merchants for contributions to relieve the suffering. Heavy contributions are coming in all day. On the board of trade several thousand dollars was subscribed in a few minutes. Big merchants also subscribed checks ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

COLD EVERYWHERE.

The Associated Press has the following advices on the weather: Dubuque, Iowa, reports the weather of that section the coldest in many years. It was 22 below this morning. This temperature was followed by a heavy snowstorm. Poor people are in desperate straits and authorities are besieged with applications for relief.

At Burlington, Ia., it is way below zero, with a bitter northwest wind, causing much suffering.

Davenport, Ia., reports that a blizzard struck there Saturday afternoon and the temperature has been falling ever since. Last night touched 20 below and lower some locations. This morning it is 18 below and clear.

DROP OF 70 DEGREES.

At Denver it is 10 below and at some points in Colorado the temperature has dropped 70 degrees in fourteen hours.

At St. Louis it was the coldest night of the season and much suffering among the poor. Over three hundred were sheltered at the police stations last night and some were badly frozen. The cold wave stretched into Texas.

At Guthrie, Okla., the worst blizzard for years occurred. At Kansas City it was the coldest of the season, with a terrific north wind. Great loss of cattle is reported. At 10 this morning it was 4 below and the same average throughout Kansas.

The lowest temperature last night at Minneapolis was 30 below, with a severe wind. This has now subsided. No destitution is reported. St. Paul reports the thermometer touched 32 below.

51 BELOW REPORTED.

Duluth reports the government thermometer registered 32 below and private instruments much lower. On the ranges at Virginia it was 51 below; at Tower, 42; at Bly, 40 and at Winona, Minn., 25 below. Cleveland, O., reports 15 below this morning, within 3 1/2 degrees of the

lowest in over twenty years. There is much suffering among the poor. Telegraph service is badly crippled by snapping of wires. It is 10 to 15 below, with heavy snow throughout northern Ohio.

At Cincinnati many thermometers registered 10 to 12 below this morning. At Evansville, Ind., there was a drop of 40 degrees in 12 hours to zero. At Toledo, it was 16 below, the coldest since the signal service was established.

Pittsburg reports cold weather throughout western Pennsylvania. At that city it was 7 to 10 below, preceded by a heavy snow fall.

Toronto experienced 3 below this morning, with promise of much colder weather. The cold wave is general throughout the country.

Buffalo, N. Y., reports the thermometer at zero all night, with a heavy wind; St. Joseph, Mo., 10 below; Wapakoneta, O., 20 below, and all factories closed; Keokuk, Ia., 11 to 15 below; Council Bluffs, Ia., 15 below; and at Sioux City, Ia., there was no signs of abatement, the temperature being 13 to 20 below.

At Omaha and over Nebraska generally, the cold wave has abated and the wind moderating. There is little snow and the lowest temperature reached is thirteen below.

At Bloomington, Ill., it touched 20 below last night and at 10 a. m. today 11 below. Many tramps were sheltered in the city hall last night and there is much suffering among the poor.

At Rockford, Ill., it was 26 below and the street cars are running with difficulty. All railroad trains are late. Some schools are closed on account of the inability to heat the buildings. Numerous factories were obliged to close.

At Philadelphia, Pa., it was 7 above this morning, the lowest this winter. Reports from Portville, Reading, Shamokin and towns in the mining region show temperatures of 5 to 10 below.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., it was 22 below. Fargo, N. D., reports no trains west over the Northern Pacific since Saturday morning. East bound trains are held at Valley City. A terrible storm, at 30 below zero raged all day yesterday from Bismarck to Glendive. The temperature all over the state is 25 to 30 below. At Boston it was 8 above and it is not thought that it will go lower.

At New York this morning it was 5 above. The weather bureau predicts zero tomorrow. A freezing temperature is reported everywhere south, along the coast of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. New York's poor are suffering greatly. Relief associations are doing what they can, but their efforts are not far-reaching enough for such an occasion as this.

The cities up the Hudson river report from 5 to 5 below zero. At Washington the temperature went down to only 9 above zero. It is expected to go considerably lower. It is clear and crisp.

MORE CABINET TALK.

Intimation That Payne of Wisconsin Will Not Be in the Cabinet.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—The intensely cold weather prevailing today apparently had no appreciable effect in diminishing the usual number of callers at the office of National Chairman Hanna. Among the more prominent visitors was National Committee man Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who had an extended conference with Hanna. To an Associated Press reporter Payne declared that he came to confer with Hanna on matters connected with the national committee and that beyond this his coming had no political significance. When asked if he thought Wisconsin would have a Republican in the cabinet, Payne very neatly parried the question by referring the matter to Hanna in a jocular manner and he did not believe any member of the committee would be included in McKinley's cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Congressman Surtevant is in the city. It is said he called on McKinley. The latter said he would call a special session of congress March 15th and that he wanted a protective system inaugurated immediately by the passage of a measure that would stimulate business and give men work. Surtevant said no Pennsylvania would be in the cabinet.

VALUABLE LIBRARY BURNED.

Fire Destroys the Barnes Residence at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The four-story residence of Charles J. Barnes, in the fashionable district of Calumet avenue burned this morning. Barnes was absent and his family barely escaped in scanty attire. The Barnes library of rare and valuable books, said to be one of the finest in the United States, was destroyed. The loss is \$200,000.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

Insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 15 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparila.



Important Notice!

The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

TWO MEN KILLED.

One Run Down by a C. M. & St. Paul Train—The Other Killed on a Farm.

Late Saturday afternoon, John Berke, a prosperous farmer, living at Oakwood, Milwaukee county, was instantly killed one and one-half miles north of that place by the 3:45 south bound passenger train on the C. M. & St. P. Railroad. John Peck was the engineer and John Cossford, conductor. It was snowing hard, and when the train came around a curve, the engineer noticed a black object on the track and thought it was a dog. He sounded the whistle and then discovered it was a man. The air brakes were applied, but it was too late and the man was struck and thrown into the ditch, when the train stopped the man was picked up dead. Half of his head and right leg were cut off. He was a man 65 years of age and well-to-do. How he happened to be on the track is not known but it is supposed that he either fell or was stunned or had a fit while walking home. The engineer states that when he blew the whistle the man partly rose on his hands and knees, but fell back on the rail.

Bert Holt, a prominent and popular young man of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, aged 23 years, was instantly killed on his father's farm. He was engaged operating a feed cutter when the fly-wheel bursted and a piece struck him on the side of the body, killing him instantly. Six ribs were broken and he was badly crushed internally.

The accident caused a gloom of sorrow over the entire community where the young man was so well and favorably known.

OBITUARY.

MARAWETZ.

At 5:15 o'clock this morning Joseph Morawetz died at his home No. 1232 Douglas avenue of a complication of diseases, after a long and painful illness. Deceased was born in Bohemia April 8, 1827, and came to America in 1861, settling in the town of Caledonia where he lived for some time and held offices of trust. For about sixteen years he had been a resident of Racine and conducted an extensive mercantile business at No. 1232 and 1234 Douglas avenue. With piano made with a reputation of the highest rank, over fifty years established, should write us quickly. A beautiful catalogue showing the celebrated Bradbury piano in all styles will be mailed you on request, with a wholesale reduction price that will agreeably surprise you. The day has gone by for purchasing a piano of unknown merit, when the standard Bradbury can be had so cheaply. Parties not wishing to pay all cash will be accommodated. Every instrument guaranteed for a term of years. Ask your local banker or consignor, Dunn or Bradstreet for our financial standing in Brooklyn, New York, Chicago and wherever we have branch houses. Let us hear from you now if you mean to buy in the next three years.

F. G. Smith, Sole Manufacturer, 255-257 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Factories, Brooklyn.

VIGOR FOR MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

MAGNETIC NERVEINE is sold with written guarantee to cure weakness, nervous debility and all the evils from early or later excess, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, etc. Full strength, tone and development given to every organ and portion of the body. Improves immediately from the first box. Thousands of letters of praise on file in our office. Can be obtained in vast quantities. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price \$1.00, 6 boxes, \$5.00, with written guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send us for the Genuine. Circulars Free.

ATKINS' NUTRIMENT CO., Chicago.

For Sale by DAVIS & SILBER.

This morning the four months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Behler died at his home on Summit avenue.

Smith.

Mrs. William Smith died at her home on Euclid street at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Yesterday her six-months-old child died. A husband survives to mourn the loss of wife and child.

Kupfer.

Mrs. J. B. Kupfer, wife of ex-Mayor Kupfer of Kenosha, died Saturday evening at Kenosha at the age of 63.

Mrs. Kupfer was the mother of Mr. W. J. Dever of Milwaukee, and had lived in the state for many years.

Buehler.

This morning the four months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Behler died at his home on Summit avenue.

Chicago.

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ANTI-PASS BILL DEAD

Assemblyman Hall's Measure Is Laid Upon the Table.

LIVELY DEBATE OVER THE BILL

The Senate Adopts the New Rules as They Came From the Assembly—Senator Timmer's Measure Passed by the Senate.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—(Special to the Journal.)—Hall's anti-pass resolution was tabled in the Assembly, after a lengthy debate. A bill was introduced to appropriate \$8,000 to the state agricultural society and Assemblyman Davidson introduced a bill to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections.

Timmer's resolution for the classification of capitol employees and adjustment of salaries was adopted in the senate and the committee increased to five members. The new rules were adopted as amended by the house and an adjournment was taken till Monday evening.

CLOTHING MAKERS COMBINE.

Union for the Purpose of Doing Away With Long Credits.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A New York special says that clothing manufacturers of the country have finally organized a combine known as the National Clothiers Association. The firms pledged to the scheme have an annual output of three hundred and fifty million dollars. The purpose of the combine is to do away with long credits, excessive rating and cancellation of orders. It declares that the prices are not to be tampered with and that the association will merely thrive as a board of trade for the clothing industry.

HAVE PLENTY OF CASH.

Over a Million Dollars Received by Des Moines Banks During the Night.

DES MOINES, Jan. 22.—No failures are likely to occur today. The banks received over \$1,000,000 from outside sources this morning, and are all standing together. Each has \$100,000 to \$300,000 piled on the counters. All agreed to refuse pay on time deposits, without the sixty days' legal notice. The savings banks have taken advantage of the state law, allowing them to refuse pay of savings deposits except on sixty days' notice. Heavy runs are not expected.

ANOTHER STORM IN DAKOTA.

Railroads Are Blocked and the Temperature Falling Again.

FAIRGO, S. D., Jan. 22.—A strong wind with warm temperature, started from the east at noon yesterday but subsided toward night, when the wind suddenly shifted to the north and the storm began again, with renewed fury. The temperature has decreased rapidly and at midnight the situation became almost as serious as during any former storm this winter. The railroads are badly blocked.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN DEAD.

Was the Inventor of the Short-hand System Which Bears His Name.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of shorthand, which bears his name, is dead. He had been an invalid for some time.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Twenty Persons on an Unknown Steamer Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British steamer Salisbury, from Port Rath for Newport, collided with an unknown steamer off Ilfracombe, Devonshire. The latter is supposed to have sunk with a crew of about twenty.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The president has approved the erection of a government building at the Tennessee centennial exposition without advertising for proposals; construction of a law in reference to the award of life saving medals so they may be awarded to persons not members of life saving crews and for exertions elsewhere than adjacent to life saving stations.

LOOKS BRIGHTER IN THE EAST.

PASCOAG, R. I., Jan. 22.—The industrial situation here and vicinity is improving rapidly. Many woolen mills, which form the chief industry, are increasing production.

RHODES ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 22.—Cecil Rhodes arrived from South Africa and will be present at the parliamentary investigation into the Transvaal raid.

Blood Is Life.

It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure, rich and healthy you will be well. If impure, diseased, thin and weak, you will be ill. Hood's Scurvy Pills have power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

KNEW HER FATHER TOOK POISON

Queer Actions of a California Girl—Her Father Found Dead in Bed.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 22.—Knowing her aged father had taken poison with suicidal intent, Nellie Curran, 23 years of age, went to bed without calling a physician and arose in the morning at the usual hour to find the old man cold in death. For the past few months the old gentleman has been in poor health and about three weeks ago he took a large quantity of laudanum to end his troubles. Physicians saved his life on that occasion, but his desire to end his life never left him and his last attempt was more successful. Curran came home at the usual hour. He had secured a bottle of chloroform during the day and after taking it bade his daughter goodbye and told her his troubles would soon end. His lifeless body was found in the morning and removed to the morgue. "This is a peculiar case," said Coroner Baldwin, "the old man's daughter told my deputy when he visited the house that she knew her father had taken poison, but did not call a physician because she thought it was too late and then her father wanted to die anyhow." The young woman will be given a chance to tell her story to the coroner's jury.

OBITUARY.

Carpenter.

At ten minutes after 11 o'clock January 22nd William J. Carpenter died at his home No. 1428 West street, of heart trouble. Although he had been dangerously sick for many days and death was expected, the announcement that he had passed away, was a shock to the entire community where he had resided so many years.

Deceased was born at Preble, Crawford county, N. Y., July 19, 1837. His boyhood days were spent in that state and he was educated there. By trade he was a tinner and worked at the business for some years. From New York state he moved to Illinois and established a dry goods business at Manteno and also conducted dry goods stores at other small villages.

It was about twenty years ago that he settled in Racine and followed various avocations of life. For the past few years he was manager of the Smith Office Ticker Company and held that position at the time of his death. Socially he was a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 18.

In the year 1861 he married Miss Eva Shaw, a niece of the late O. R. Johnson, at Syracuse, N. Y., and she died some ten years ago. Five children were the result of the union. One died and four survive to mourn the death of their father, namely: Mrs. William B. Baker of Waupaca, Wis.; Mrs. Walter Stearns and Charles L. William H. Carpenter of this city.

In politics Mr. Carpenter was a Republican and a warm advocate of party principles, yet he never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business. He was one of the best natured and kindest of men. He lived a quiet life, and his career was an honorable and useful one. Faithful to every trust, he won the confidence and respect of everybody who knew him, and the community ever found in him a friend. Truly his life was well spent, and those who know him best esteemed him highly for his sterling worth and integrity.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

MATRIMONIAL.

Rezeli-Smicer.

Mr. Stewart A. Tozell of this city, and Miss Regenia Smicer of Raymond, were united in marriage, at the home of the bride's parents, in the town of Raymond, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17th. Rev. L. E. Osgood, pastor of the Congregational church of Union Grove, performed the ceremony.

SUICIDE OF PROF. DOW.

Formerly a Member of the State University Faculty.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—Prof. John G. Dow, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. He died shortly after 11 o'clock.

For some time past Prof. Dow has been despondent and has been drinking heavily. He was found asleep in his room at the residence of J. F. DeLay on Francis street, early in the evening. He was breathing heavily, and it was at once suspected that he had taken an overdose of laudanum to the use of which he had for some time been addicted. Physicians were at once summoned and they worked over him for some time without result. He never rallied and died shortly after 11 o'clock.

Prof. Dow was very popular in Madison. He was 35 years old and a native of Scotland. He was a graduate of Glasgow University, and was a master of four languages. He had just completed a life of Robert Burns which is said by Madison critics who have seen the manuscript, to be a masterpiece.

Are as small as homoeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Editor Religious Opinion, Baltimore, Md.: We take pleasure in saying that your Japanese Pile Cure has been used in our family with good results and we will do all in our power to promote your interests by highly recommending your medicine to our friends and readers.

Advertise in The Weekly Journal.

OLNEY TAKEN TO TASK

Senator Turpie "Roasts" the Secretary of State in the Senate.

SAYS HE IS GOING TOO FAR

The Indiana Senator Takes Exception to Olney's Course in Cuban Affairs—Interrupted by Senator Sherman Who Sets Matters Right.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the senate Cullom presented a number of letters favorable and unfavorable to the Anglo-American peace treaty.

Then Turpie (Dem. Ind.) caused a sensation. He said that three weeks ago a formal utterance from the secretary of state, relative to the Cuban question, had appeared in the newspapers. At that time no resolution was before the senate. Under such circumstances the secretary's utterances were most rude, most swift, and of a most voluntary character. The senate might have passed this by, but today the publication appeared in newspapers to the effect that a compact has been entered into between the secretary of state and the new premier (Sherman) by which there is to be no further action touching Cuba during the present administration. "Allow me to say," proceeded Turpie, "I regard such a course as a violation of courtesy between the legislative and executive branches of the government. It has been done only once before when Canning—"

At this point Sherman interrupted the speaker by saying: "If the senator refers to the publication today I will say there is not the slightest warrant for the statement made. I have not had a word with Olney on the subject and there has been no mention of an agreement or understanding."

Turpie said he was glad to accept the disavowal and added, "whatever differences there may be as to the independence of Cuba I think every senator is in favor of independence."

ANOTHER SENSATION.

Then another sensation sprung up in the form of a discussion of the new Anglo-American peace treaty, notwithstanding the rule of the referring to the treaties only in executive session. Sherman, Cullom, Lodge and Gray, members of the committee of foreign relations, and many other senators participated. Hear precipitated the discussion. In presenting a petition from the Chamber of Commerce in favor of the speedy ratification of the treaty Hear spoke of the public pressure on the senate. He said a great many prominent men and organizations are telegraphing and wiring him, urging immediate action on the treaty. He thought that every member of the senate hailed as one of the events of the century the conclusion of the treaty, looking to do away with the world-wide barbarities of war, but it should not be forgotten that the treaty is not an accomplished fact until the senate has examined and passed upon it. In his judgment it is very poor policy to have these heated utterances, calling on the senators to act at once. What it should turn out that there was some unkind advantage to England or disadvantage to the United States in the treaty which both parties would correct? In that case, when Olney suggested a change, was it wise to arm Salisbury with a reply that the American public had expressed its opinion favorable to the treaty as it stood. Hear said no man is more desirous than himself to see an era of peace, and good will, but wished to enter a protest against meddling with the serious duty of senators. By this time the galleries were filled and there was intense interest in the discussion.

SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS.

Sherman followed Senator Hear, there being added interest in his statement in view of his entry to the head of the state department and his present position as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He said no one is more ready than himself to congratulate the country on the conclusion of this treaty. At the same time the treaty was one demanding such a grave consideration that it should have a most careful, mature and dispassionate consideration. That was the present purpose of the committee on foreign relations. Members about to take up the treaty, would consider it article by article with the greatest care. The committee would proceed with all speed compatible with the interests involved. There is no purpose to postpone orderly action.

Allison (La.) asked how long the treaty had been under consideration between the governments. Sherman took a year, if not longer. Gresham took an active part in the early negotiations. Hear said the question had been up in one form or another for twenty years. Gladstone made a speech on it in the house of commons twenty-five years ago. A delegation came from England ten years ago bearing a request from the majority of members of parliament favorable to arbitration.

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Here is the case of Mrs. Haff, who lives at 140 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J., and whose portrait is printed here.

"My doctor," she says, "called my disease liver complaint, stomach trouble, nervous dyspepsia, and all most every other name you could think of. When I was in Portland, Ore., I had enlargement of the liver, and the doctor thought all the troubles came from that severe spell of illness. That was 12 years ago, and I have done nothing but doctor ever since. I have had the best physicians examine me, and see if they could do anything for me. For months at a time my stomach and liver have been so sore that I could lie in bed only in misery, and with such severe pain in my back, and so weak that I could hardly talk."

"After I had a bad night I would send for the doctor, and he would leave me a small box of powders and one or two other medicines, and it would cost me \$4 every time I had one of these spells. I believe I have taken more medicine than any other living woman."

"Last March I had a call from a lady friend of mine, who asked me, 'What is the matter with you?' I replied by saying, 'How well you look!'"

"Yes," she said, "I never felt so well in my life." She is a woman of 45.

"And now," she said, "I want to give you a little advice. I have been almost at death's door with liver trouble. After the doctor had done all that he could for me I told him not to come again. I showed him a bottle of Paine's celery compound and told him I was going to give that a fair trial. As a result I am strong and well."

"I sent right over to the drug store and got a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and when I had taken two bottles the soreness had left my stomach and my side felt much better. After I had taken four bottles my side was much stronger and I was in better spirits and felt as though I might live and not be in such misery. Working people nowadays work the vitality all out every week, and all I ask is to be able to earn the money I have to every week."

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"Why, my nervous system is so entirely strengthened that I feel like a new being, and what is more, I look the good the medicine has done me, right in my face and eyes. Just tell all poor women for me that for a medicine to build one up, give Paine's celery compound a fair trial, and if it does not do it, then they might as well die. I have recommended it to several and it has helped in every case. I have a great deal to worry me, and a dose of the compound gives me quiet sleep and then I can work. If any one wishes to write me they can do so."

"Why should a sick person do anything else but try a bottle of Paine's celery compound?"

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 22.—In the matter of the personal assignment of John S. Van Nortwick of Appleton, one of the Van Nortwick brothers whose joint and personal business affairs in Illinois and Wisconsin were thrown into temporary embarrassment by the failure of the Atlas National bank of Chicago, which carried down with it the Van Nortwick bank of Batavia, Ill., Assignee John M. Baer yesterday filed a schedule of the personal assets and liabilities of John S. Van Nortwick. The figures in bulk show assets of \$1,053,289.77 and liabilities of \$26,331.64. The assets include only the individual properties of John S., in Wisconsin and his personal interests in the joint properties of the brothers in Wisconsin, and include none of his personal or joint interests in Illinois. The liabilities do not include his share of the claims of the Atlas bank, nor of the claims of Illinois parties against joint properties of the brothers. Such claims not included in the above figures are for liabilities incurred mostly for the personal benefit of William Van Nortwick, though by reason of securities given in the name John S. is held equally responsible.

THOUSANDS RECEIVING AID.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—The government has ordered stoppage on February 2nd of all pilgrim traffic from Bombay and Karachi on account of the plague. There is now over a million and three-quarters persons employed on relief work and 175,000 receiving gratuitous relief.

SYMPATHIZE WITH CUBANS.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 22.—A joint resolution has been adopted in the territorial council expressing sympathy with the patriots fighting for the independence of Cuba.

GIRL'S EYESIGHT DESTROYED.

Students at Champaign, Ill., Threw Chemicals at Each Other.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 22.—The freshmen and sophomore classes of the University of Illinois had their annual war last night. The freshmen class attempted to hold its annual social in Bussey's hall, Urbana, but more than 300 upper class men swooped down on the hall breaking out the windows, and throwing chemicals, the strength of which drove the merry-makers in cover into small rooms in another part of the building, where they were confined for some time. While R. M. Thompson, a member of the freshmen class, who was an escort to Miss Della Radebaugh of this city, was entering the hall, unknown students in the crowd congregated in the street, threw chemicals, which found lodgment in the eyes of the young woman. She was carried to the office of a physician. She was in great agony, and after a hurried examination the physician said that she would likely lose the sight of her eyes.

When the sophomores attacked the hall, they were fought back by the police, and they then went to an adjoining building and threw the chemicals into the building in which the party was in progress. One student whose name was not learned, was arrested and locked up, but his friends soon got him out of the station. Great excitement prevails in Urbana.

At 9:30 o'clock Mayor Hubbard appeared with the volunteer fire company and two streams were turned on the crowd of sophomores. They ran from the street and in the scramble, five of them were arrested.

Mr. Quigg: "Your husband reminds me of some one." Mrs. Neighbo: "He reminds me of his mother every time the cooling doesn't suit him."—Exchange.

For travelers and tourists a vial of Japanese Liver Pills will be found very convenient; they quickly relieve indigestion, constipation and sick headache. Fifty doses, 5¢.

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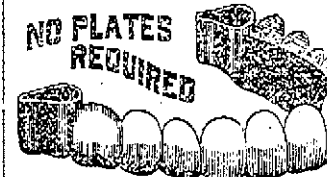
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A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1897.AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.
Secretary Morton, in one of his bulletins, thinks the year 1897 is going to be a prosperous year for farmers. After reviewing the prices of farm products, comparing the estimated product of the leading crops for the year 1896 with 1892, the secretary goes on to say:

"For 1897 the outlook is at present confined to the operations of farmers in planting winter wheat. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 averaged for the country 99.5 per cent., in 1894, and 91.5 per cent. in 1893. In the principal winter wheat states the percentages were: Ohio, 101; Michigan, 99; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 99; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 103; Nebraska, 99; California, 97.

"The farmers of the country are undoubtedly under the impression that wheat is to be a good crop in 1897, for they are putting more acres of it to seed. The acreage just sown appears from latest returns to be 108.2, as compared with the acreage harvested in 1896. This estimate, which the department says, is preliminary to the completed returns to be issued in June next, makes the area sown for the harvest of 1897 to be 23,087,470 acres.

"From Europe the reports are not alarming for the farmers of that continent. The conditions for fall wheat seedling throughout Europe, except in France and southern Russia, are reported generally favorable. The increase in acreage is probably not great.

"The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, like his fellow-stationer in the Treasury, has no official opinion, but merely an amiable appetite for information that can be tabulated. He would have the sources of information for the department enlarged and liberalized, so that from every intelligent consul of the United States, for instance, the department would be entitled to receive at once, briefly or at length as the importance of the information deserved, such news concerning crop conditions or prices as can be turned to the advantage of the people who depend upon their crops for the wherewithal to pay the taxes that go to maintain the different departments of the government. The importance of employing our consular officers in this work is regarded by the government officers who make up the crop statistics as so evident as to need no further argument than is made in the statement of the case to secure its approval by the congress and the proper officers. At present we are compelled to wait for periods sometimes too long the full information accessible in great markets, often for weeks after it has been available to alert agents for other governments."

THE COLD SNAP.
This is the busy season at the weather factory up in Medicine Hat. The revival of industry was a long time getting there, but now the millions of old King Boreas are kept busy shoveling large chunks of ice into the huge refrigerator from which escapes the blasts that blow bleak and cold over the prairies to bring joy to the ice-man and coal-man alike. And there is no immediate prospect for a diminution in the severe weather. There is no shortage in the ice crop up in the Montana country, the great west is snow bound from the Canadian border to the Texas frontier country, and any balmy zephyr which might venture eastward from the northwest or southwest couldn't be distinguished from an Arctic wave by the time it had reached Lake Michigan.

They are having the 40 and 50 degrees below zero weather in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the kind that "they don't feel" as much as we do down below, according to versions of people in that section. But it is so cold that even if the people don't feel it, the locomotives do and it is reported impossible to keep up steam.

The weather has dealt kindly for several years past with the country as though mindful of the distress which the large protracted dull spell had brought to the people. The amount of suffering on every hand is incredible, and those on whom fortune has smiled owe it to those less

fortunate to aid in relieving the distress which the bitter cold has brought.

ANTI-PASS BILL TABLED.
Assemblyman Hall's anti-pass bill met a sad fate yesterday. Friday is a bad day for any bill, and any day would be bad for an anti-pass bill, judging from the temperment of the members of the legislature.

While the mere fact that the measure was laid on the table does not necessarily imply its failure, the table is a convenient receptacle for measures destined to be consigned to oblivion, especially where the legislators are a little timid in voting outright against them.

Those little pasteboards are precursors in the sight of the average member of the legislature. They are guarded as zealously as one of Uncle Sam's promises to pay, and each night after the members have said their "Now I lay me," they are safely tucked under the pillows secure from harm with other valuables against criminals with burglarious designs.

What wonder is it then that the state solons have looked upon Assemblyman Hall as one having designs against their peace of mind and perquisites as state officials? The members undoubtedly were anxious to find out who was going to pay their railroad fares before declining with thanks the tender of a free pass, good anywhere in the state during their term of office.

It is safe to consider the anti-pass bill dead. The table on which it was laid so soon in its career will be piled high with a hundred measures of reform which have been agitating the minds of as many members ever since they aspired to political honors. They represent the respective hobbies which seldom find advocates in either branch, save those who introduce them.

If Hall's bill ever wiggles from under the mass of measures that will be laid on the table, it will be because the legislators have earnest requests from home to place themselves on record on the bill.

It is not altogether improbable that this much-mooted question may find a solution in a bill framed on different lines, preceded by one to increase the pay of members of the legislature.

The government will not go into the railroad business just at present, that is, so far as the Union Pacific road is concerned, as the re-organization committee has assured the government of at least \$43,000,000 of its portion of the indebtedness of the road. Just what bearing this will have on the settlement of the Central Pacific remains to be seen. While the controlling forces of the Union Pacific were bad enough, it was at the other end that the most iniquitous frauds were practiced, and a large majority of the people of the country will not be satisfied until Huntington has been made to disgorge.

THE REASON WHY.
The reason given by the free silverites for the immense majorities given in the central, western and eastern states against Bryanism, is that people in all these states were woefully ignorant of correct monetary principles. This is really too bad to accuse the people of the states that give such large majorities against free silver and anarism, as indicated in the Chicago platform, of ignorance in principles of finance.

There are many excellent and really well-informed people who will advance the belief that the reason of these immense majorities was that the people were only too well-informed of the dangers that would beset them if the vagaries of the free silver men had full sway.

Mr. Bryan has discussed the recent defeat of free silver in the North American Review. He regards it as a significant fact that the silver sentiment was strongest where the question has been longest considered; that is to say, in the west and south. In Mr. Bryan's opinion, the cause of bimetalism made more rapid strides than any cause ever made in such a short time. He expresses his assurance that the election can be by no means regarded as a conclusive settlement of the question at issue. The advocates of free coinage are convinced, he says, that they are laboring in behalf of a large majority of the people, not only here, but throughout the world, and, according to the writer, they propose to continue their contest, confident that four more years of experience will convince many who have thus far resisted their arguments. This confidence, Mr. Bryan says, is confirmed in the history of recent elections.

Giving the west the relative banking facilities enjoyed in the older eastern states, and considering the fact that large areas of western lands have been settled without a due knowledge of the character of the climate, thus entailing consequent distress to thousands of people, and even in the states where it has been considered the longest, the result would have been different. Then again, in the southern states it must be considered that the northern tier, except Missouri, were captured for sound money, while in the lower tier anything labeled Democratic would have carried for that ticket. If the Democratic ticket nominated at Chicago had declared for sound money, it would have swept these same states just the same.

Mr. Bryan will discover in time

that the more agitation, the more pronounced the opposition will be against free silver. The country wants a sound financial system and the sooner the necessary financial reforms are put in operation the better the people will be pleased.

CLEVELAND'S REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Cleveland's ambassadors and consuls to foreign countries have a singular faculty of endearing themselves to the governments they are accredited to. It is unnecessary to say that this can only result from the neglect of advancing the highest interests of their own country. The American people must have a singular feeling under their ribs when they read that such was the feeling of profound sorrow of the English people at the sure departure of Ambassador Bayard that there has been talk of a national testimonial of their great bereavement. Then there is Consul General Lee to Cuba, who returns to this country in the very height of the war and publicly testifies to the excellent qualities of General Weyler, and the great esteem in which he holds the butcher of Cuba.

The esteem in which the English people hold Ambassador Bayard is due to his studied neglect of everything American, and his deep study into everything that is English. But what captured the British heart, those who are doing the ruling business, were these infamous words used during the course of his speech at Edinburgh last year: "In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils and to lower the tone of national representation, than any other cause." It was but natural that the people of the United States those of opposite tariff views, but yet American in principle, could not fail but understand that Mr. Bayard was but bidding for the favor of court circles in England, and in using this language, was insulting his countrymen. English papers complimented this alleged ambassador, as a free trader in the highest English sense.

As for Cuba, this country really has had no fitting representative of American interests for some time. Fault was found with the former minister or consul, Mr. Williams, but alongside this Virginia Lee, Williams was a very Grant in his intense Americanism. It may be said that the Cleveland administration, all through, is a better representative of foreign powers than it is its own country.

NOT RIGHT IN VIEW OF EXPERIENCE.
Mr. Cleveland recommending economy in our national affairs is a good deal like the spendthrift who has run through his patrimony moralizing over the situation. The Cleveland administration has saddled a debt on the nation of \$260,000,000 and contrary to the spendthrift clamors for a continuation of that same policy that drew him into the mire. It is something new in political economy for a president to insist that a tariff that beyond any question is insufficient for the purposes of government, is a good thing to have in the family and should be continued.

Before the Gorman tariff was officially tried it might have been in one way all right in a party sense, for such Democrats as were favoring a tariff of that sort to urge that it would be better for the country, but when that kind of a tariff has been fully tried for over two years, and well into the third and been found greatly wanting in capacity as a revenue raiser, it seems nonsensical for its god-father in logic that the deficit it caused was a little thing and not to be minded. But there are indications of returning reason and there are broad intimations that there are some Democrats who will vote for a Republican tariff modeled upon the lines of the Republican platform.

The last presidential election demonstrated that there are in the Democratic party as doubtless in the Republican party many thousands of men who will revolt when party platforms are carried to the point of hostility against the National honor and who favor measures that are revolting to patriotic men. These men have now awakened to the fact that their party when in full power went to the extreme in tariff matters and are now prepared to support a tariff measure that is not carried to extreme lengths. They clearly perceive the principle that a deficient revenue is the means of placing the country in embarrassing circumstances, and is a dominating factor in steering the ship of state in dangerous shallow waters and breeding a whole brood of would-be wreckers of the good old ship. There will be no political alliance in that sense between the National Democrats and the Republicans and for the interests of the country it is better there should not be, but when patriotic men are ready to vote for measures that promise the best results for the Republic, even if such measures do come from their opponents, it is a healthy sign and gives promise of the everlasting endurance of a Republican form of government.

The Janesville Gazette, delicately suggests that "Nobody yet has named a brand of chocolate creams the 'Rose Zoldoski' on the strength of her release from Waupun."

MASON FOR SENATOR.
The result of the senatorial election in Illinois whereby ex-Congressman William E. Mason has been chosen to succeed Senator John M. Palmer, marks the close of a fierce and long drawn battle between the people on the one hand and the "machine" on the other. The outcome and the victory of the "people's candidate" is gratifying to the great masses of people all over the land who have been watching the contest with quite as much interest as have the people of Illinois.

Without going very deeply into the merits of the case, the situation has been sized up in general by the public, as the effort of an organized gang of professional politicians to disregard the will of the people and sent one of the members of the gang in the senate. There were other men besides Mason, perhaps, with whom the people would have been thoroughly satisfied, but Mason had done the work of the party and it was the people's will that he should be rewarded with Senator Palmer's place. And when the machinations of the "machine" to down Mason came to light the people were only the more determined to elect him.

Protest after protest flashed over the wires from every cross roads station in Illinois against the efforts of the "machine" to force its candidate on the state, and the fear of the consequences, if not a conscious desire to serve the best interests of the state compelled the members of the legislature to listen to the appeals of their constituents.

Senator-elect Mason is one of the brainiest men in Illinois, and such a statement means a good deal in a state containing so able and brilliant men. He will make a worthy colleague for Cullom, and will be a great credit to the greatest commonwealth in the northwest.

UNREASONABLE FEARS.
The language has been raised of silver legislation in the coming congress in exchange for tariff legislation. But this fear would seem to be idle in view of all the country has gone through the last few years. There is no suspicion of anything of the kind and all the calculations only take in view the force of public sentiment upon the free silver senators. Indeed looking at the matter from this point, there is good reason for believing that the greater number of free silver senators of professing Republican faith will not adhere to their position taken in the previous session. It is not likely that regarding the voice of so many millions of people who favor a protective tariff, and included in these millions many free silver people, that the bolting senators of a winter ago will band together to club the country.

It is more likely that sufficient votes will be had when the time comes to pass and proper protective measure, and as the Republicans will lack but two and if Kentucky does not elect this winter, three votes, that these three will come forth from the reserve in the senate who are opposed to protection, and yet have been opposing measures of the Republican party.

Those papers that have been engaged in working up another silver scare have been worrying themselves or else trying to frighten people. The Republican party as represented in congress fresh from the people and the hold-overs duly impressed by the latest verdict of the nation, will engage in no trade with free silver. This much is settled. It may be said, however, that the point lately raised that protection will be accorded to silver in the new tariff in the way of a proper duty against imported silver and that such tariff protection is nonsense, are not speaking by the card. There are large silver importations into the United States averaging between 12,000,000 and 25,000,000 ounces a year, and tariff protection in behalf of American silver is entirely proper, if such be desired by the silver producers.

SCHOOL METHODS.
Rev. Broadhurst, who has been a resident of Chippewa Falls for some time and recently accepted a pastorate in Ohio, has some ideas on the school question. The gentleman thinks normal schools cost too much and that the purpose designed is not as well accomplished as it should be. He thinks our school boards could be reformed with great advantage by placing them in charge of educators themselves. Among other ideas he says the system of instruction needs remedying. He says: "There is a decided necessity for changes in the methods of systems of instruction. Children are being literally 'cramped' with studies, Greek, Latin, French, algebra, higher mathematics, geometry, botany, and a long list of other things, to the detriment of their physical life and the neglect of the important common branches of reading, writing, grammar and arithmetic. Do not understand me as being opposed to higher education, but there are many studies that are unnecessary in our common schools to the boy or girl who intends only to go through the ward schools. The right kind of a system of electing or appointing commissioners would adjust and regulate much of the false system by which our children are being trained at the present time."

Old King Boreas, to use a sporting term, seems to be bawling his hills.

Senator Proctor has introduced his resolution asking for a constitutional amendment which will provide for making the term of the presidential office six years and making the occupant ineligible for a second term. Added to this Mr. Proctor wants the terms of congressmen made three years instead of two as now. Nothing is going to happen if this is defeated, but there is an amendment or two that might be made to the constitution that would mightily aid the American people in their struggle against the chains of trusts and combines and gigantic aggregations of capital. Already one Texas court has held that the Standard Oil company is superior to the process compelling witnesses to testify. Let us have amendments that will enable congress to pass some laws that the courts will not undo as fast as they are enacted.

The diplomats who have been exerting their energies for the autonomy of Cuba will have their labor for their pains. The Cubans do not want autonomy, and they cannot be blamed either for declining to accede to any terms that places them in any sense under Spanish rule.

Nothing short of absolute independence is desired. It is claimed that the Cubans hold the best position since the inception of the rebellion, and that it would be folly for them to vacate their position when victory is so near in sight. The promises of Spain are but little more to be relied on than the promises of the Turk. The Cubans have had dealings with the Castilians for many years and know what to expect in again placing themselves at their mercy.

There is considerable city work planned to be accomplished during the year 1897, and if matters are allowed to proceed after the fashion of the past three or four years it will be well into the winter before some of the contractors get through. This dilatory method of doing business is unpardonable. There is plenty of time during the winter and in the early spring months to get the work all laid out and every job should be under way by the first day of May, and contractors should be held under bonds to complete the work within a reasonable time. Not a shovelful of dirt should be turned after October 1st, to leave streets in an impassable condition for six months. Let those in authority attend to doing the city work in the same manner as they would their own private work.

Senator Pepper, whose whiskers have served to bring notoriety to Kansas since it swapped the intellect of Ingalls for this more striking mode of advertising the state, has been laid on the shelf. Whiskers have had their day, and the whimsical people of the cyclone state demand a new fad. Just what particular form of a fad has struck the state now in picking out a senator is not definitely announced, but judging from the recent events in that state it is safe to assume that the people have not gone back to brains.

While suggestions are being offered to the legislature as to new laws most needed, the press throughout the state should not lose sight of the demand for more equitable laws defining libel. The present laws afford little protection to newspapers. Every man in a supposed grievance has it in his power to put publishers to heavy expense, where were the law explicit in defining what constitutes a libel three-fourths of the cases would not receive recognition at the hands of the courts.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to abolish the office of Deep Channels Commissioner. The

Mrs. Kate Etter
OF MISSOURI,
Is Cured of Heart Disease by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

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The result of the senatorial election in Illinois whereby ex-Congressman William E. Mason has been chosen to succeed Senator John M. Palmer, marks the close of a fierce and long drawn battle between the people on the one hand and the "machine" on the other. The outcome and the victory of the "people's candidate" is gratifying to the great masses of people all over the land who have been watching the contest with quite as much interest as have the people of Illinois.

Without going very deeply into the merits of the case, the situation has been sized up in general by the public, as the effort of an organized gang of professional politicians to disregard the will of the people and sent one of the members of the gang in the senate. There were other men besides Mason, perhaps, with whom the people would have been thoroughly satisfied, but Mason had done the work of the party and it was the people's will that he should be rewarded with Senator Palmer's place. And when the machinations of the "machine" to down Mason came to light the people were only the more determined to elect him.

Protest after protest flashed over the wires from every cross roads station in Illinois against the efforts of the "machine" to force its candidate on the state, and the fear of the consequences, if not a conscious desire to serve the best interests of the state compelled the members of the legislature to listen to the appeals of their constituents.

Senator-elect Mason is one of the brainiest men in Illinois, and such a statement means a good deal in a state containing so able and brilliant men. He will make a worthy colleague for Cullom, and will be a great credit to the greatest commonwealth in the northwest.

UNREASONABLE FEARS.
The language has been raised of silver legislation in the coming congress in exchange for tariff legislation. But this fear would seem to be idle in view of all the country has gone through the last few years. There is no suspicion of anything of the kind and all the calculations only take in view the force of public sentiment upon the free silver senators. Indeed looking at the matter from this point, there is good reason for believing that the greater number of free silver senators of professing Republican faith will not adhere to their position taken in the previous session. It is not likely that regarding the voice of so many millions of people who favor a protective tariff, and included in these millions many free silver people, that the bolting senators of a winter ago will band together to club the country.

It is more likely that sufficient votes will be had when the time comes to pass and proper protective measure, and as the Republicans will lack but two and if Kentucky does not elect this winter, three votes, that these three will come forth from the reserve in the senate who are opposed to protection, and yet have been opposing measures of the Republican party.

Those papers that have been engaged in working up another silver scare have been worrying themselves or else trying to frighten people. The Republican party as represented in congress fresh from the people and the hold-overs duly impressed by the latest verdict of the nation, will engage in no trade with free silver. This much is settled. It may be said, however, that the point lately raised that protection will be accorded to silver in the new tariff in the way of a proper duty against imported silver and that such tariff protection is nonsense, are not speaking by the card. There are large silver importations into the United States averaging between 12,000,000 and 25,000,000 ounces a year, and tariff protection in behalf of American silver is entirely proper, if such be desired by the silver producers.

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commissioner himself says he cannot earn his salary and rather anticipated the action of the legislature by recommending the discontinuance of the office. From the exhaustive reports made by the Deep Waterways Commission to President Cleveland this week, it is not made to appear that there is nothing for such an officer to do.

It is rumored that the social duties required of cabinet officials is having some effect on a few statesmen of National fame. Some very talented men have regarded this social feature as such a bur-bear, that they will have none of cabinet positions. Possibly our plain Republican form of government is going too far in this social feature business, and it may be that fashion has displaced statesmanship on more than one occasion.

It is very pleasant to note that financial writers who get up the interesting stock market letters, are of the opinion that 1897 is going to be a good year. Not what it might be if all the conditions were just right, but still a pretty comfortable sort of a year. When the tariff conditions are remedied, which they will be, and our present hedge-podge currency straightened out, things will move on smoothly.

As chairman of the joint committee on state charitable and penal institutions Mr. Lewis of this city is placed in one of the most important positions in the legislature. Mr. Lewis has given the subject of prison contract labor much thought and research and the committee, under his charge may evolve some satisfactory solution of the vexed problem to embody in a bill for presentation to the senate and assembly.

The disgraceful actions of a lot of hoodlum students at the University of Illinois in throwing chemicals and ruining the eyesight of a young lady is not much of an argument for higher education. The guilty students should be taken in hand by the law and the severest punishment meted out. There is a dividing line between barbarism and sport which should be distinguished certainly by university students.

There is a class of slaughter houses in the country that so far have not come within the jurisdiction of any municipal government. These slaughter houses which annually kill thousands are known as grade crossings, but they exist with the most perfect impunity. Perhaps if there were no free passes this winter the legislature might be persuaded so far as Wisconsin is concerned to abolish every one of them.

The legislature, has several important matters for consideration which have been more or less discussed. Among them are the proposed anti-pass measure, the question of a Par-don Board, the prison contract labor question, free text book question, the proposed law for purity of elections and the proposed reform caucus law. This last named is placed last because it most likely will come up last.

The great west and south are in need of more banking facilities and the recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency allowing National banks to establish branch banks in near-by towns and reducing the limit of population of towns where National banks can be established should be enacted into law.

To pass or not to pass is the question. The measure presented by Assemblyman Hall in the legislature yesterday will keep the state solons busy in discussion in and out of the legislative halls. And unless the question is handled in a sensible and satisfactory manner, it is liable to keep them explaining for several months when they get home.

Senator Teller has taken to criticizing President McKinley's choice for secretary of state, saying that Sherman has absolutely no knowledge of foreign affairs, and that he is the most incompetent man the president could have named. This is the first intimation the country had that Teller aspired to a cabinet position.

The sincerity shown by President-elect McKinley in the matter of a bimetallic conference between the nations has pleased many Republicans; not only those who were touched with the free silver belief, but others who think platforms are made for something else besides going through a campaign with.

In some of the New England states they are vigorously discussing the question as to whether or not there are any wolves left. One faction insists that the wolves are all gone, and it has not occurred to the other faction to raise the point as to what kind of wolves are meant.

The greater republic of Central America, evidently disappointed at the fact that our country has not given the new union sufficient recognition is rather forcing attention to itself by entering a protest against the Nicaraguan canal bill as framed for consideration by congress.

England is not saying much about the fiftieth anniversary of free trade in that country. It is a case of once sing high, but now sing low.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the soothing of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Women's suffrage as exhibited in the mining camp states of the west cannot be said to display any additional proof that the suffrage right should be generally extended. The general rule was for the respectable women to vote the same as their husbands, brothers and lovers, while the other side voted pretty much as the police authorities desired.

Silver fills a useful mission in the finances of the world despite the fact that free coinage no longer avails in most countries. During the fiscal year of 1896, the silver coinage was about one-half of the gold coinage in value, being \$121,610,219 as against \$231,057,438 of gold.

The necessity for a pure beer law is emphasized since the late discovery that lupine is an ingredient used to a considerable extent. This stuff is the sweepings of European and American hop houses, and has been declared officially to contain no part of genuine hops.

It is now estimated that 40,000 children of school age in New York city are wholly unable to attend the public schools by reason of there being no room. Further, many of the school rooms are densely crowded and classes of over fifty are common.

The summing up of the expert writers writing up the last year for the metropolitan papers is that 1896 was pretty tough, but still it might have been a good deal worse. It certainly would if Bryan had been elected.

Now that the University presidents have undertaken to revise the rules of foot ball, it is confidently expected that every foot ball team will be required by the rules to add a competent surgeon to its ranks.

There will be no particular opposition to a bill providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the United States delegates to the proposed International Monetary conference.

Official figures from London show that the import trade of England increased over \$100,000,000 the year 1895, while the exports increased \$70,000,000. This is one effect of the Wilson tariff.

No more war claims should even be considered by congress. After a lapse of thirty years or so it may be taken for granted that all honest claims have long since been filed.

Hearings on the tariff have been in progress for the past four years. Every day of the existence of the Democratic tariff was a day of hearing.

The army post exchanges now authorized by law are money-making institutions, clearing for the privates an average of \$350,000 per annum.

The anti-pass sentiment in the assembly was so strong that even the anti-pass bill couldn't pass.

The echo of Milwaukee's big bell are only heard in some of the newspapers in the state.

That man you passed this morning with a broad grin on his face was a coal dealer.

Used for over 25 years by ALL NATIONS of the Globe for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the strictest GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS, prescribed by eminent physicians.

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.

World renowned. Remarkably successful. Only genuine with Trade Mark "Anchor." P. A. Richter & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York.

31 HIGHEST AWARDS.

13 Branch Houses, Own Glassworks, 2500 St. Edmund and recommended by Wm. R. Kirby, 408 Sixth St., Schultze Bros., 603 Sixth St., Racine, Wis.

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" STOMACHIC best for Colic, Dyspepsia, Stomach Complaints.

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" STOMACHIC best for

KITES IN WARFARE.

Successful Trial Made by Lieut. Wise in New York.

AEROPLANE ASCENSION SOLVED

It is the first successful trial with kites made in this country—will supplant balloons in case of a gale.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, of the Ninth Infantry, United States of America, stationed on Governor's Island, has just made the first kite ascension ever successfully attempted in America. For six months the lieutenant, entirely on his own responsibility, has been studying and experimenting with kites as a means of assisting armies in warfare. A tandem system of speedily constructed kites is intended to supplant the use of balloons, which cannot live in gales. The lieutenant's kites are cellular. They consist of rectangular frames of spruce. Cotton string and cotton cloth in strips are stretched around the ends of the rectangular frame work open, also an open strip in the center. Thus four lifting surfaces and four guiding surfaces are presented to the wind. When the breeze freshens to a 15 mile an hour gale, the lieutenant was safely hoisted 42 feet, so he could cover the tops of the officers' quarters and look down the bay. The force represented by the pulling of four kites is estimated at 400 pounds. "I have studied the system of Prof. Langley, of Smithsonian institute, Marvin of the weather bureau and Civil Engineer Chanut of Chicago, who are making special experiments in aerial locomotion with aeroplanes," said Lieut. Wise, "and the success of my experiment demonstrates that kites are serviceable in a gale, which would tear a balloon to pieces. Were it desired I could observe the surrounding country and inspect the maneuvers of the enemy. I attribute my success to the close following of the methods of those who studied the subject rather than my own effort."

Capt. T. H. Baden-Powell ascended nearly a hundred feet in England, but took a parachute with him. Lawrence Langgrave was hoisted by kites forty feet in Austria in 1855. There are only three instances of aeroplane ascensions on record.

REPORTORIAL NOTES.

Twenty tramps lodged at the Wisconsin street tramp house last night.

Clean the snow off your sidewalks is the command of the Board of Public Works.

Morris James has been appointed flagman in the Wisconsin assembly under Sergeant-at-Arms Hambricht.

Revival meetings are being held every evening in the Trinity church on La Salle street. Rev. Knutson presides.

Receiver H. J. Smith, of the Belle City Street Railway Company, reports that everything is running along nicely.

The chief of police received a telegram from Janesville, Wis., this morning, instructing him to look out for a team of horses stolen from that place last night.

At the city hall, this evening the Legislative committee appointed by Mayor James, will hold a meeting to discuss what amendments would be advisable to the city charter.

Phillip Wackerhagen accompanied the remains of his beloved mother who died suddenly in Chicago, to Albany, N. Y. All the family gathered at Albany and attended the funeral.

Mrs. A. P. Larson died at her home No. 1205 Mound avenue, this morning, aged 74 years. A husband survives her. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

John Black was fined \$1 and costs on a charge of assaulting L. W. Fisher, by Justice Morrey. Fred Kaufman was arrested on the same charge but proved himself innocent and was discharged.

Ice men report that the ice is from 7 to 9 inches thick and already they have commenced to reap the harvest. Several private ice houses have been filled, but the larger houses will not be filled until later in the winter.

The town treasurer of Watford is the first of all the county treasurers to make returns to County Treasurer Peter Myers. The amount of delinquent taxes is \$25.59, a very small amount considering the tax of the town.

A two-masted schooner passed port this morning south bound. The craft was scudding along at a lively pace with a fair wind and should have reached Chicago during the middle of the afternoon. There was not much ice in the lake to impede her progress.

The Ray Delivered by the penetrating power of Bagg's Little Giant Pill. Sold by Davis & Silber, Druggists, 433 Main St.

TALL BUILDINGS OBJECTED TO.

Expert Investigation Shows They Are Not Sanitary.

A skyscraper is commonly supposed to be dangerous only in case of fire or if struck by lightning, or a sunny tornado, or an earthquake, says the New York World. The actual loss of life from these violent causes is in fact very trifling. But a great danger lurks in these lofty structures which renders the mortality among their tenants greater than for any other class of buildings. Investigations made recently by Charles F. Wingate, the New York sanitary expert, proved that many of the skyscrapers are veritable death-traps. It has been found that as the height of these buildings increases there is a growing tendency for top stories to draw up all forms of disease germs from the interior and surrounding neighborhood. The problem of dealing with this dangerous condition has been almost entirely neglected up to the present time. The poisonous air which carries disease infections is lighter than the normal atmosphere, and therefore has a tendency to rise. In the towering office buildings and hotels of the skyscraper variety there is always an immense accumulation of "spoiled air." And in many buildings this peril is increased by the fact that a great variety of trades and occupations are carried on, very closely crowded together. The population of a single building is frequently as large as that of a good-sized town. The form of these lofty structures tends to greatly intensify the poisonous character of this vitiated air. An up-to-date sky-scraper acts as a gigantic cupping glass, which sucks in all impurities. It requires very little knowledge of hydrostatics to understand just why this is so. These attenuated structures are made up of hundreds of hermetically sealed rooms constantly heated to a temperature high above the surrounding atmosphere. In the center of these and completely surrounded by them is a long, open shaft, running from cellar to roof. Under these conditions the staircases, elevator or light shafts become powerful flues, which suck in impurities from every side. One of the most serious dangers is that this cupping tube draws up with considerable force every impurity which may be in the ground beneath.

Many New York sky-scraper, as every one knows, are built upon marshy ground. Attempts are made to "treat" this ground and to shut out infection by cementing the cellar. Mr. Wingate has found, after careful investigation, that ground which would be perfectly healthful under a three-story building becomes an actual menace to life when found under a sky-scraper. The cupping or sucking force of one of these elevator shafts cannot fail sooner or later to draw out every impurity which may be hidden there.

The most perfect plumbing does not seem to guard against this danger. It may be readily understood that in a hot office on, say, the twentieth floor of a building, in which a washstand is connected by an open pipe with the sewer a couple of hundred feet below, the dangerous fumes will be drawn up to that level with irresistible force. This simple discovery reverses the popular conception of the healthfulness of these buildings. People who take the upper offices to get good air are in reality placing themselves in a much more dangerous position than they would be in malarious districts. There have been scores of cases of malaria reported recently to Mr. Wingate which, on investigation, have been found to have been incurred in this way.

OUR WATERWORKS.

Fourteen Aldermen Inspect the Same—Loud in Their Praise of the Plant.

When aldermen from cities within a hundred miles of Racine desire to purchase pumps for a waterworks plant, they always come to Racine and inspect the Racine Waterworks Company's plant, for the reason that it has gained the enviable reputation of being the best in the country. That was the reason that the fourteen aldermen and the city engineer of Aurora, Ill., came here yesterday afternoon. That flourishing Illinois city want a pump that will pump from five to six million gallons per twenty-four hours, and the Board of Public Works recently voted unanimously in favor of an Allis pump. When the party arrived yesterday, Superintendent Laing took them in tow and showed the plant. Pumps were explained and the delegation was highly pleased and voted, our plant the finest they had ever seen. They had a quartette, and songs were sung at the station and in the wagon. The gentlemen came in at 1:05 and left at 4:35, and one and all said that Racine was by far the handsomest town they were ever in. While here the officials called upon their old friends, Frank Alchuler and E. Solidine.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the inflamed and swollen gums, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

O'DONNELL IS GUILTY

Eau Claire Man Convicted of Poisoning His Wife.

SO HE COULD MARRY ANOTHER

Heavy Damages Brought Against the Central Road—A Janesville Man Awarded \$12,500 For the Loss of a Leg—State News.

At Eau Claire the jury in the case of John O'Donnell, charged with the murder of his wife, Katherine O'Donnell, by administering strychnine, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder the first degree, at 12:20 o'clock this morning, after having been out two hours. The verdict created some surprise, as it was generally thought he would be acquitted. The trial began Jan. 13, and seven principal witnesses were examined. The principal witness for the state was a druggist, who testified to having sold O'Donnell strychnine on four occasions; a physician, who testified that he had been turned away from the O'Donnell residence the night she died on the plea that she was not sick enough to require a physician, and of Vina Le Claire, who testified to having had intimate relations with O'Donnell, who had spoken of marrying her when Mrs. O'Donnell was out of the way.

The state's line of evidence was to the effect that O'Donnell wanted to get his wife out of the way in order to marry Vina Le Claire, whose home was with her parents on a farm near Glenwood, a small place between Eau Claire and St. Paul, on the Wisconsin Central road. The state put on the stand Prof. Haines, the Chicago expert, to show the presence of strychnine in the stomach of Katherine O'Donnell, and also local chemists and other expert evidence on strychnine poisoning and on the special circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. O'Donnell, and showed that O'Donnell, under an assumed name, bought strychnine at a local drug store, whose proprietor swore that such was the fact. Vina Le Claire was not accused of complicity in the alleged crime.

O'Donnell has steadily maintained that he is innocent and that his wife's death was a mystery to him.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company will be asked to pay damages for the death of Mrs. Dwight S. Jones and her little daughter, Effie, who were struck and killed at the Libby crossing, about three miles north of Oshkosh, by a Central train, on the evening of Sept. 8 last. The accident also resulted in the instant death of Henry Steinkofator of Mrs. Jones. They were driving in a lumber wagon toward Mr. Steinkofator's home, when a Central locomotive, coming south at a high speed and hauling a sleeping car, struck the wagon at the grade crossing and hurled its human freight into eternity.

In the court of Appeals at Chicago, yesterday, the case of Clifford P. Best of Janesville, vs. the "Big Four" Railway Company, on an appeal from Judge Groggin of the lower court, was heard. Best sued the company to recover damages for the loss of his leg as the result of a wreck. A verdict of \$12,500 was awarded Best and the company appealed the case, and the decision of Judge Groggin was sustained. The case may be appealed to the Supreme court.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—Albert Schmidt, Juneau; Dodge; Volney Bartow, Orma; Winnebago; Increase—John Russell, Neenah; Winebag; Daniel W. Richardson, Rockbridge; Richard; John P. Johnson, Milwaukee; Abram Kilmer, Green Bay; Brown; James Hoskins, Dodgeville; Iowa. Reissue—Edward H. Coleman, Chippewa Falls; Chippewa. Original, widows, etc.—Aurora Catharine Popp, Beloit, Rock.

Arrangements have been completed for the cutting of 8,000,000 feet of burned timber on Red Cliff reservation this winter. Chief Buffalo will oversee the cutting of the timber. Negotiations are being made for the sale of 150,000,000 feet of valuable timber which still stands on the reservation.

Herman Vogt, a teamster, was crossing a strip of ice, carrying in his hand a steel chain and bay knife. He slipped backward, the knife which is four inches wide, penetrating his back four inches deep, cutting into his kidneys. His injuries will undoubtedly prove fatal. He was a teamster at Neenah.

A number of ice dealers from Chicago are in Neenah making preparations for cutting up ice. They have given up hope of getting any cold weather in Chicago. They will begin operations Monday.

The Congregational church society at Janesville, has decided to extend a call to the Rev. Robert C. Dennison of St. Louis to become their pastor.

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely has power to help you also. Why not try it?

In war, in peace, on land, on sea, you will find Bagg's German Salve the King. We keep it at Davis & Silber, Druggists, 433 Main St.

SLEEPY EYE'S FAMOUS INVENTOR

The Little Village, Proud of Grant Brambel and His Engine.

It is reported that Grant Brambel of Sleepy Eye, Minn., has sold his famous rotary engine to the Allen syndicate of England for \$1,600,000. Brambel, who has so suddenly leaped into fame as the inventor of a marvelous piece of mechanism, is a young man, blue-eyed and squarely built, an engineer by trade and a telegraph operator by occupation at the present time. For four years he has been both operator and station agent for the Chicago & Northwestern road at the little village of Sleepy Eye, whose name does not in the least belie his character. In addition he has been the jack of all trades for the village. If any one wanted a lot surveyed, or a race track laid out, or a half dozen lots drawn out into such shape that they would divide up nicely for several houses, or had a scheme for a new idea, Brambel was appealed to, and seldom in vain. He has been a private citizen till now, but last week was elected, by a greater majority than any of the other candidates, to the position of village trustee.

In all these years and for half a dozen before them, Brambel kept busy with the idea that it would be possible to make the turbine idea work in steam, and he made this the basis of the invention that he has now patented and sold. It is hard to tell what the possibilities of this engine are if it does what is claimed for it. It will reduce the weight of machinery by nine-tenths, and of boiler one-half. Coal capacity need not be more than half what it is now, and in great battleships the engine weight may be taken for more armament or more armor. It will simplify the problem of small power plants in factories, located just where they are to be used, and will save vastly in steam and superintendence.

Brambel is a great traveler. He was 40 years old the 3rd day of last month, but like many other Englishmen, he has seen most of the world. He has been in Alaska, and has traveled across from the lower Yukon river to the lower Mackenzie, a trip that has not been made by more than half a dozen white men, and most of them of the Hudson Bay company.

Sleepy Eye is waked up at the thought that it has an inventor in its midst who has drawn outside attention to the town, and it is proud of him, though but about a month ago there were not a dozen men in the place believed that Brambel had ever invented anything. He is the calmest man of the village, attending to his duties without a break, and giving the officials of the road no opportunity for any complaint that their interests are being neglected. The school's library of the town will probably be munificently remembered after Mr. Brambel gets his money.

RUSSIA'S ROYAL LADY.

Interesting Details of the Home Life of the Czarina.

"The Empress of Russia at Home" is the title of a sketch in the third or January number of The Lady Realm. It is written, the editor vouches, by a recent visitor at the Russian court who had special privileges of observation. The article is illustrated. The empress is seen in all the stages of her career, from babyhood to her appearance in her coronation robes. Of the splendors of the Russian court the impression conveyed in the Lady's Realm is dazzling, and the picture of the surroundings preferred by the empress is in striking contrast. She has forsaken the costly splendors of the Imperial palace and cares not for the 5,000 golden and silver salvers that decorate the winter palace in St. Petersburg. She has had her private apartments fitted with the simplest furniture and decorations. The broad, comfortable sofa in the bedroom is covered with English eiderone. The bedroom crockery, covered with a pretty pink pattern, is of plain English make. The chairs are of the plainest design in oak. A great deal of the new furniture of the palace is supplied by Messrs. Maple. The Czarina has been greatly influenced by the English method of country-house life. She therefore has retired from the splendors of St. Petersburg, and the larger palaces at Tsarskoe Selo and Peterhof, to a little secluded mansion in the Peterhof park. To this place, surrounded by a tall green hedge, come but the most favored statesmen or ladies ever penetrate. All around runs a thick park of natural woods and artificial lakes. There the young pair live exactly as does the prince at Sandringham. There are the same cheery, informal English breakfast parties. Along the wooded drives the Czarina herself takes out the imperial baby, the Grand Duchess Olga, and sits amid the shade and greenery with her little daughter in her arms, hearing far off the sound of the lofty fountains of the state palace of Peterhof. For similar reasons—namely, greater privacy and the convenience of the shady woods for the young child—a small palace (the Alexander) in the charming woods of Tsarskoe Selo has been preferred, as a residence, to the old palace—a great white structure, nearly 800 feet long—of Catherine II.

Blood is thicker than water. Pure blood is the secret of health. There is no better preparation to improve the blood and prolong life than BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD MAKER. For sale by Davis & Silber, 433 Main St.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Echoes From the Busy Mill and the Workshop.

INDUSTRIAL FOLKS' GOSSIP

News and Happenings of Special Interest in the Various Fields Where Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and Day.

Omaha has the largest smelters. Montana is first in wool growing. There are 58 cotton mills in Japan. Uncle Sam issued 20,000 patents in 1896.

Germany makes 1,500,000 glass eyes a year. Peanuts are ten cents a pound in California.

Glass bricks will be used in the construction of a Newport (R. I.) building.

The biggest poultry ranch in the world is to be located near San Francisco, Cal.

The London bakers are permitted to deliver bread on Sundays, but not buns or cake.

The Maysville (Ky.) cotton mills are running night and day for the first time in its history.

Massachusetts annually imports from beyond her border eggs to the value of \$5,000,000.

The discovery of a vein of anthracite coal is reported from Banter, Sheridan county, Wyo.

The mines of Colorado have reached an annual yield of upward of \$39,000,000 in gold, silver, copper and lead.

A bill of groceries bought in Deer Lodge, Mont., in 1896 for \$13.60 can be duplicated in that town now for \$2.50.

About 100 immigrants are expected to arrive at Laurens, S. C., from Darlington county, to become operatives in the cotton mill.

Sunday labor in the Rand gold fields in South Africa is permitted for the first time by a recent vote of the Transvaal Volksraad.

Probably the most extraordinary journal in the world is published weekly at Athens. Its contents are written entirely in verse, even to the advertisements.

A conservative estimate shows not less than 100,000,000 feet of fir now adrift in Puget Sound. The Port Blakeley Mill Company has nearly one-quarter of the whole amount, the Puget Mill Company about one-fifth, and the Tacoma Mill Company nearly one-sixth.

American manufacturers of agricultural machinery will do well to take note of the fact that the appalling ravages of the rinderpest in Africa are leading to the substitution on a very large scale of machinery in lieu of oxen for agricultural labor. The Transvaal government is considering the advisability of introducing at state expense steam plows, mowers, sowers, reapers, etc., for the use of such of its Baer citizens as may not be able to incur the expense of buying them.

In the state of Alabama the growth of the industry of the manufacture of coke has been remarkable. In 1880 there were only four establishments manufacturing coke in the state as compared with 23 in 1895. In Tennessee the number of coke plants has increased from six in 1880 to eleven in 1895. In West Virginia the increase in the number of establishments manufacturing coke has been more remarkable even than in Alabama; while in 1880 there were only 18, in 1895 there were 75.

The Cleveland Marine Review says: "There is \$16,269,342 worth of naval work in progress in United States shipyards. This is for hull and machinery, the armor and armament being additional. The two Japanese battleships which are to be built at San Francisco and Philadelphia will swell the total to over \$20,000,000. Of

50 lbs. of Coal

A day would keep your rooms warm in winter. But that small stove will burn only twenty-five. Hence, discomfort and misery.

A certain amount of fat, burned daily, would keep your body warm and healthy. But your digestion is bad, and you don't get it from ordinary food. Hence you are chilly, you catch cold easily, you have coughs and shivers; while pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption finds you with no resistive power.

Do this. Burn better fuel. Use SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. Appetite and digestive power will revive; and soon a warm coating of good flesh will protect the vital organs against the cold and the body against disease.

Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00

Book free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

—OF—

Dr. H. H. Doan

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O.A.S.-T.O.-B-I-A.

Facsimile signature of Dr. H. H. Doan, NEW YORK.

the \$16,269,342 worth of the naval vessels the Newport News company has work aggregating \$7,655,000, or nearly half. Two years ago there was a little over \$15,000,000 worth of naval work in private shipyards."

New textile plants, incorporations, changes, etc.: Eufaula, Ala.—The new cotton mill will be in operation soon. Greenville, Ala.—H. Lee Brown and others will erect a new cotton mill. Syracuse, N. Y.—A new knitting mill is to be erected on the site of the one which was recently burned. Glasboro, N. J.—John L. Johnson, of Philadelphia, has engaged the old shoe factory, and will fit it up with new machinery and operate it as a knitting mill. Herkimer, N. Y.—The Gem Knitting Company, manufacturers, M. C. Deimel retires. Lafayette, Ill.—The Lafayette Hosiery Company will commence operations at its plant. Centerville, R. I.—The new cotton mill has commenced operations. Operations with 600 operatives.

BRYAN'S LECTURE TOUR.

Given Up Because the Receipts Were Too Small.

John J. Roche, who is engaged in the jewelry business, and is well known among the members of that trade, is the man who originated the idea of engaging William J. Bryan to deliver fifty lectures for \$50,000. He makes his headquarters at the Hoffman House, Chicago. When met in an office down town a day or two ago he was found willing to talk about Bryan's success, and disclosed a number of facts regarding the contract with the late Populist candidate for the presidency which have not been made public. The whole truth about the affair, he said, had not been told. All of the published accounts being more or less incorrect. The story which follows is given substantially in Mr. Roche's own words:

"As soon as the news of Bryan's defeat came in," said Mr. Roche, "it occurred to me that it would be a good plan to put him in the lecture field. I broached the subject to Mr. E. V. McBea of Atlanta, the president of the Seaboard Air Line railroad, and he fell in with the plan at once. The next morning after the election a dispatch was sent to Mr. Bryan in Mr. McBea's name, offering him \$50,000 for delivering fifty lectures. He was asked if he would entertain a proposition to go on the platform, and it was expressly stated in the dispatch that it was a business proposition without any sentiment in it. It seemed to me that just after his defeat such a matter would at least receive consideration in his family circle.

"It was three days before the answer came and in the meantime Mr. McBea had gone back to Atlanta. Mr. Bryan told him to send on his agent. I went first to Atlanta and arranged the matter with Mr. McBea and then went on to Lincoln and conducted the negotiations with Mr. Bryan. And I want to say I found him in a lovely character, with a charming family. Mrs. Bryan is a refined, well-educated and most intelligent woman, and her children are all one could ask them to be. I had an exceedingly pleasant time with the family while in Lincoln. Mr. Bryan is an agreeable man in conversation and there is nothing of the anarchistic spirit in him, so far as I could see.

"The first proposal was to give him \$50,000 for fifty lectures, but the contract as drawn provided that he should receive \$10,000 for the first ten lectures, and for the remaining ones the arrangement was that, af-

ter taking out \$1,000 for the lecturer, the expenses and \$300 for the manager, the remainder was to be divided between Mr. Bryan and Mr. McBea. If it had turned out well there would have been a good deal of money in it for both of them. It was my idea to bring him to St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and so on in the large cities, where I believed that large audiences would be drawn, out of curiosity. But Mr. McBea thought it would be a good thing to open up in Atlanta, and that programme was decided on. One of his ideas, I suppose, was to boom his railroad.

"Well, the thing was boomed for three weeks. The city was extensively billed. Capt. Evan P. Howell of the Atlanta Constitution, did everything in his power to help the cause. Special rates were made on all the railroads for a hundred miles around. But the people were too poor and there were not enough of them. The hall secured was a very large one, seating 3,500 of 1,900 people, but an audience of not more than 2,500 was got together. Then the lecture was not a success in itself. For one thing, Bryan's voice was not in good shape. He had made 600 speeches in the campaign and his voice had not recuperated, as was expected. For another thing, it appears that when you take him on any other subject than money and politics, he is no good.—New York Tribune.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

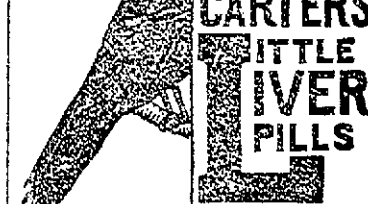
A nose can be made over in almost any way that the owner desires. The hump can be taken off, the reousse tip brought down to its proper position, and a wedge-shaped bit of flesh can be removed from the sides of flaring nostrils, thus reducing them to their normal proportions.

Red still promises to be the favorite color of the coming spring.

Buckles six inches wide, and bent to fit the figure, are used for the backs of ribbons belts.

A good habit to get into is that of hanging up one's gowns when they are taken off. They will look new much longer if they are not let to repose indefinitely on the most convenient chair.

Brass bedsteads are still preferred to every other kind, by those who can afford them.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heart Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Important Family Secret. Indispensable to the happy home. Send stamp for particulars to Lock box 20, Lansing, Mich.

MOVE TO FORECLOSE

Government Takes Initial Steps
Against Pacific Roads.

ORDER ISSUED AT ST. LOUIS

Judge Sanborn Authorizes the Foreclosure
Suit Against the Receivers and
Bond Holders—Bill Filed at
Omaha at Noon.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—Attorney General Harmon, through Special Counsel J. C. Cowin, filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the United States at noon a bill in equity, calling for the foreclosure of the government's second mortgage on the Union Pacific main line from Omaha to Ogden, and the Kansas Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. The bill recites acts of congress prior to the organization of the company and shows how the government got into the case. Then it recites the defaults in the terms of the mortgage and calls for a decree of foreclosure and sale. Defendants have till the first Monday in March to answer the bill. The receivers of the Union Pacific, government trustees and first mortgage bondholders are made defendants.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—United States Circuit Judge Sanborn late last night issued an order authorizing a foreclosure suit against the receivers of the Union Pacific railroad. General J. C. Cowin of Omaha, represented the government. In chambers he presented a bill praying that a lien of the United States on the Union Pacific of the Union Pacific railway, extending from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Ogden, Utah, a distance of something over a thousand miles, be foreclosed. It is the practice of the United States court in proceedings against properties in the hands of receivers not to permit a suit to be filed against them without permission from the judge in whose circuit the property is located. For this reason, General Cowin asked Judge Sanborn for an order for leave to sue the receivers who were appointed at the instance of the first mortgage bondholders. The court granted the order on condition that the government appear in the suit brought by the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders of the Union Pacific railway company. Cowin entered appearance for the government, and permission to sue the receivers was granted, necessary orders were made, and a messenger dispatched to Omaha, where the orders and bill for the foreclosures will be filed today.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—The clerk of the United States district court received a telegram from Special Counsel Cowin in the Union Pacific foreclosure suit announcing that he will arrive at Denver and file a bill for foreclosure of government liens on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads.

STATE BANK REPORTS.

Comptroller Eckels Wants Legislation
Enacted for Uniform Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Comptroller Eckels has sent a letter to the governors of all states, pointing out that it is his duty, under the law, to make an annual statement exhibiting the condition of state banks as well as national. Owing to the irregularity in the banking laws of different states it is impossible to secure uniform information, at a time when it is necessary for him to make up the report, and he suggests legislation such as will cause a statement to be made by state banks all over the United States at the same time.

OPPOSE THE LOUD BILL.

New York Publishers Before the Senate
Committee on Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate committee on postoffices and post-roads resumed hearing on the Loud second class mail bill today. Orrville J. Victor, chairman of the New York committee of publishers, John Elderkin of the New York Ledger, and S. S. McClure, proprietor of McClure's magazine appeared against the bill.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by Local Applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear.

There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running ear, or a feeling of fullness, or when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to normal, no cure is possible. It is caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Send for circular, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

CREW IS MISSING.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23.—The crew of the American schooner Laura Mack was discovered on shore at Little Harbor this morning. No tidings of the crew.

MAIL PACKAGE MISSING.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—A registered mail package containing \$3,000 is reported to have been stolen between Cheyenne and Chicago.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, cold, swollen, and inflamed sores, blood, eczema, eruptions, swellings, ring-bone, abscesses, all swelling, throat, cough, etc., have a try of one bottle. Guaranteed most wonderful remedy ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

Subscribe for The Journal.

THROUGH LINE TO THE SEA.

General Manager Whitcomb Confirms the
Report of a Through Freight Line.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—General Manager S. F. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central lines confirms the report of the formation of an entirely new through freight line from Wisconsin and Minnesota to the seaboard at Norfolk, Va., via Manitowish. He said: "The extensive terminal facilities referred to are at Manitowish, instead of Chicago. We connect at that point with the T. & P. M. and via these routes with the Norfolk & Western, thus reaching the seaboard. The present announcement is due to arrangements being made with connecting lines from day to day."

MARRIED FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Elkins Celebrate
Their Wedding Anniversary.

It is not often that a couple are spared to celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. John Elkins, of this city are an exception to that rule. They celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of their wedded life yesterday. It was observed quietly on account of sickness and only members of the family were aware that such an unusual event had occurred. Mr. Elkins was born at Piermont, N. H., May 25, 1815, and Mrs. Elkins, whose maiden name was Miss Eliza Putnam, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1821. They were united in marriage January 22, 1840, at Nashville, Ind. They first settled in Wisconsin at Kenosha, in 1843 and 1852 came to Racine and have resided here ever since. They have two living children, Mrs. H. J. Smith and Mrs. George Beemer. Mr. and Mrs. Elkins have always been numbered among the most prominent and popular couples of Racine and their hundreds of warm and true friends hope that they may be spared to celebrate many more wedding anniversaries.

GAGE WOULD ACCEPT IT.

Cabinet Position the Crowning Honor of
a Successful Life.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank of Chicago, will accept the treasury portfolio in Maj. McKinley's cabinet if it is offered him. Mr. Gage as much as intimated this to his friends, yesterday, indicating that he would consider it the crowning honor of a successful life. "I know that Mr. McKinley now has my name under advisement," he said, "but the high office has not been tendered to me openly or secretly. For Maj. McKinley, I have the highest respect. I always have admired him. He is a good American statesman. There is no conflict between him and me in opinion as to how the finances of this government should be conducted. On that ground, if on no other, I could accept the portfolio. But the position is a trying one and will be especially so during the next four years, while the financial system of the country is being reorganized." Mr. Gage was a gold Democrat and supported McKinley.

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR GAGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—When informed of the report to the effect that Lyman J. Gage of Chicago might be offered the treasury portfolio in McKinley's cabinet, E. P. Pullen, vice-president of the Bank of the Republic, said: "No better choice could be made. Gage has the reputation of being one of the leading financiers in the United States. The bank over which he presides has deposits of over \$50,000,000, which makes it one of the heaviest institutions in the country. He has known Gage for several years. He is president of the American Banking Association, of which last year I was president. Gage has all the essential qualities to make a brilliant secretary. He has been eminently successful and he has had vast experience in monetary affairs. He is at all times cool, collected, reticent, with all and courteous."

Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National Bank, said: "The appointment of Lyman J. Gage of Chicago for secretary of the treasury would be an ideal one, and as good as could be made."

DID HE SUICIDE?

No Trace Can Be Found of Jacob Green,
an Indiana Man.

The police have not yet found any trace of Jacob Green, a man who disappeared from his North Chatham street home several days ago. Mr. Green had been acting queer and friends realized that his mind was unbalanced. His brother came from Chicago and was making arrangements to have physicians appointed to examine into the mental condition of the unfortunate man. While he was at the court house his poor brother disappeared and all efforts to find a single trace of him after he left the house have proved unavailing. There is some fear that he may have ended his life by leaping into the lake. He was insane on the subject of committing a crime. He believed that the people thought he killed his wife and wanted to hang him.

When Green disappeared he is known to have had \$100 on his person.

GEN. STEVENSON DEAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—General John D. Stevenson, aged seventy-six, a distinguished veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, is dead, after a protracted illness.

Advertise in The Weekly Journal.

FIXING THE SALARY.

Bill to Fix the County Judge's Pay
\$2,500 Per Annum.

TO BE INTRODUCED AT MADISON

Assemblyman Mosher Will Oppose It
Unless His Constituents Favor That
Amount—Opinion of Our Repre-
sentatives on Anti-Pass Bill.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—(Special to the Journal.)—It is understood here that a bill will be introduced from Racine county, fixing the salary of the county judge at \$2,500 per annum. This amount would be in lieu of all salary and other fees. It is also understood that Assemblyman Thomas Mosher, of the Second district of Racine county, is opposed to the proposed bill unless the salary is fixed at \$2,000 per annum now in better pay than \$3,000 was three or four years ago. It is understood, also that at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors the salary of county judge for the next four years was fixed at \$1,000 and fees. This being the facts of the case Mr. Mosher does not see his way clear to support the proposed measure fixing the salary at \$2,500 unless his constituents are in favor of fixing the salary at that amount.

THE ANTI-PASS BILL.

Assemblyman Mosher gave the following statement in regard to the anti-pass bill: "I am opposed to the resolution adopted by the state convention in Milwaukee. I will favor the prohibition of passes when the state will pay the members of the legislature salaries so that they can travel."

William T. Lewis was non-committal.

Senator E. G. Timme said: "I do not want to forecast my vote and therefore do not care to say anything at this time."

OBITUARY.

George C. Conroe.

George C. Conroe died at his home, No. 1130 Wisconsin street, at 12:30 o'clock, Jan. 22, of a complication of diseases, and thus another old and honored citizen has joined the majority. George C. Conroe was born in the city of Manitowish, Wis., in 1838, and was the first white male child born at that place. When but two years of age he came to Racine with parents. He obtained his early education in the public schools. His first business venture was that a hardware merchant and the firm name was Kraupa & Co. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 20th Wisconsin regiment, June 1862; he was mustered in as sergeant, serving three years and a half and was in eleven engagements. For eighteen months he acted as orderly sergeant. In the winter of 1863 and 1864 he was sent home on recruiting service and remained six months, when he returned to the regiment and the last battle fought was the taking of Mobile. In July, 1865, what remained of the regiment was mustered out. Mr. Conroe returned to Racine and resumed the hardware business which he followed up to the time of his death. Here was one of the charter members of the first Knights of Pythias lodges established in Racine and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1868 he married Miss Helen Jones, who with two children, Mae and Jessie Conroe, survive to mourn his death.

He was numbered among the pioneers of the county and during his fifty-five years residence here witnessed most of its growth. Of Mr. Conroe it can be truthfully said that he was a man of unblemished character, that he lived an upright and honorable life, and these who knew him most intimately are the ones who appreciated his worth as a citizen, business man, husband and father. He possessed a kindly, genial disposition, strictly honorable in all his impulses and was warm-hearted and generous to a fault.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home.

GILLS.

Jizzie, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Gills, died January 22, of kidney trouble. This was the second death in the family within three days. Mr. and Mrs. Gills will have the sympathy of their many friends in their sad hour of affliction. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NEGRO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ga., Jan. 23.—Masked men forced the jail at midnight and took out William White and Charles Forsyth, negroes implicated in the murder of Mrs. Rowland at Adams Park and hanged them.

Edgar Allan Poe was perhaps the first free silverite. He wrote "The Gold Bug" nearly half a century ago.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exposed promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

WOMAN'S CHILD STUDY CLUB.

Mothers of Garfield School Pupils Per-
fect an Organization.

An organization was perfected by mothers of children of the Garfield school yesterday afternoon, which gives promise of resulting in incalculable benefit to the scholars of the school, and in cementing a closer relationship between the teachers of the school and the mothers of the pupils. In response to an invitation sent out by Prof. Bell and his corps of teachers, over seventy mothers of children gathered at the school building on Milwaukee avenue. The meeting was held in the main room and the objects of the gathering were outlined and dwelt upon by Professor Bell.

He emphasized the need of closer relationship between the teachers and mothers and clearly showed the advantages that could be obtained by co-operation. For instance, some of the pupils may have deformities or ailments of some kind which the teachers are ignorant of and if approached of such ailments, the teacher can treat the afflicted accordingly, thus making it more pleasant for all concerned and greatly helping the child in its school work. Prof. Bell dwelt upon child study, its history and movements and the benefits the teachers have derived from being conversant with the subject. He also advanced subjects, that might be brought up at some future meeting.

The outline of the proposed work, advanced by the principal, met with the hearty approval of all present and one organization, to be known as the Woman's Child Study Club, was perfected and the following officers elected:

President—Mrs. John P. Davies.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. W. G. Wheeler.
Secretary—Mrs. Frank B. Washburn.

The next meeting is to be held at the school building, Friday afternoon, February 5, and thereafter meetings are to be held monthly. At the next meeting, Prof. Bell will speak on the subject, "Duties of Public Schools Toward Children." Miss Hattie Proctor on "Some Duties of the Teacher Toward the Child Outside of Regular School Subjects," and Mrs. E. B. Kilbourn on "Duties of Mothers Toward Teacher and School."

25,000 TONS OF ICE.

Will be Harvested in Racine This Year—
In New Eight Inches Thick.

The small Dakota blizzard which came in yesterday morning and developed into the coldest snap of the winter, kicked the thermometer down to near the zero mark last night. As a result the ice men report ice about eight inches thick this morning and forces of men commenced reaping the harvest. Mr. George Horlick, of the Horlick Stone & Lime Company, stated this morning that the ice on the mill pond at their place was eight inches thick, but that in Spring Lake it was not quite as thick. His firm will cut out about 15,000 tons this season and he gave as his opinion that the total crop would reach something over 25,000 tons.

Until this cold snap came on the ice harvesting question was becoming a serious question. Up to this time very little ice of sufficient thickness had been found in the numerous little Wisconsin lakes. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has hundreds of freight cars standing on the tracks waiting to be loaded with ice for Chicago and other cities. It is estimated that the St. Paul road hauls into Chicago every winter from 6,000 to 10,000 tons of ice. Large shipments are made from the lakes near Burlington and it is reported that cutting was commenced in earnest today.

PASSED OVER A VETO.

Governor Denies That He is Author-
ized to Speak for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—During the pending action to pass the Texas judiciary district bill over the president's veto, Cooper (Texas) said he was unable to see the president or get by his private secretary, Thurber. Governor (Ohio) humorously and sarcastically referred to the difficulty in seeing the president. He said no self-respecting member of congress would try to see him under the conditions. This led to queries as to what the next administration would do and if Grosvener could speak for it. Grosvener denied that he was authorized to speak for the next administration. The bill passed over the veto 144 to 68.

WILL WORK IN CONJUNCTION.

Attorney General and Pacific Railroad
Reorganization Committee
Come to Terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The attorney-general has entered into an agreement with the reorganization committee of the Union and Kansas Pacific railroads by which the government is to join the committee in foreclosure proceedings. The committee guarantees the government at its foreclosure sale that it shall receive a bid at least in the sum of the original amount of bonds less payments made by the company to the government, with interest at the rate of three and one-third per cent. per annum. The agreement has been signed and active steps will be taken in a few days.

Flint employed at Houghton (Mich.) sandstone quarries struck for \$1.50 a day.

ABOUT SCHOOL BONDS.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Needed at
Once for School Purposes.

SHALL THE COUNCIL ACT?

Or Will the Question of Issuing Bonds
be Submitted to a Vote of the People
—Councilmen Divided on the
Important Subject.

Unless the members of the city council take prompt and decisive action in raising funds for additional school room, the schools of the city will soon become more crowded than ever, and when next fall comes around there will be another dilemma what to do with the overflow, and many will be unable to receive the educational advantages which is rightfully due them.

It appears, after careful investigation, school room in the Third and Fifth wards is inadequate and that it is necessary to erect a new school building on the new site in the Fifth ward, and an addition to the Third ward school, which will require an outlay of about \$50,000. There is no way of providing funds, except by the issuing of municipal bonds.

City Attorney Gittings has been directed to draw an ordinance to provide for the issuing of \$30,000 in municipal bonds to be known as school bonds. This ordinance will be presented to the city council at its next meeting.

Heretofore, when an ordinance of this character has been adopted by the council, it has been customary to present the question to the taxpayers of the city to vote for or against the bonds. It is found that should the bonds in this instance be submitted to a vote of the people, it would take at least two years time to materialize before the bonds could be issued, put on the market and sold and the additional school room provided. There is a section in the city charter which provides that the council may vote for the issuing of bonds to a certain limit, and as they have not reached the limit allowed, they can vote the \$30,000 now required and the action would be legal.

There is a difference of opinion among the councilmen as to whether it would be good policy to take advantage of the charter privileges.

On the one hand, they fear that should the question of raising the bonds be railroaded through, it would call down the wrath of the property owners and the cry would be raised that the taxes were too high already and that they should have a chance to vote bonds or no bonds.

On the other hand the members of the Board of Education know the true condition of affairs, viz: That children are packed in some of the schools like so many sardines; that still there are many who cannot be accommodated; that the kindergarten schools will not hold all; that the parents of these children complain bitterly, and that two-thirds of the complainants against school improvements have not the slightest knowledge of the true condition of things, are urging the council to go ahead and remedy the everlasting evil.

Just what the council will do is not known, but the fair-minded and conservative citizen believes that the quickest way should be adopted, regardless of comment.

Marguerite Weatherill, a Missouri maiden, can turn handsprings in a woman's gymnasium, ride a bicycle, operate a typewriter, play a piano charmingly, sew on buttons and bake biscuits. Marguerite is a daisy.



Beauty is the power which captivates the strongest natures. A woman's personal attractiveness is the most attractive form of beauty. It is the weapon with which she conquers her world. Almost every woman believes that she possesses at least some one attractive feature and strives to make the most of that. But mere regularity of feature is not the most attractive form of beauty.

Marking is more influenced by the bright glowing vitality of perfect health. A classic cast of countenance will not make a woman attractive and captivating, if she is pale, thin, weak and nervous, or has a pimply complexion or unwholesome breath.

These complaints are due to imperfect nutrition. The digestive and blood-making organs fail to extract the needed nourishment from the food, and the blood is too sluggish to cleanse the blood of bilious impurities. The entire constitution becomes weak and poisoned.

The only perfect antidote for this state of things is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives power to the digestive and nutritive organs to make an abundance of pure, rich, highly vitalized blood, which permeates the whole system with the sweetness of purity; the beauty of womanly vigor and animation. It creates solid, healthy flesh and natural color; clears the complexion; dispels wrinkles; rounds out the form and imbues the whole physique with the irresistible natural magnetism of perfect health.

CABLE LINE TO HAWAII.

Those Interested Are Heard Before the
House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—J. A. Scrimmer and Edmund L. Bayliss were before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the interest of the Pacific Cable Co., of New York and against the Spalding Company of New Jersey. Scrimmer said that 18 months after the passage of a bill his company would complete a cable to Hawaii and a year later to Japan. He said in case of war with England the cable communication with Europe would be cut. He said the statement Japan wanted no other cable connection is ridiculous. His line to Japan would save that country over \$1,000,000 in tolls. The Spalding company would build to Hawaii and stop. This country, he said, is going to have a contest with Japan or some other power for control of Hawaii and it would be necessary to have a cable line there as soon as possible. In reply to a question from Patterson of the committee, as to the truth of the statement that the company was dominated by English influence, Scrimmer said the company expected to do business with the British people. Patterson's provision will be inserted in the bill that the company should not come under British influence.

NOTORIOUS SWINDLERS ARRESTED

Men Who Robbed the Bank of England
of a Million Pounds Arrested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The police have under arrest George F. McDonald and Edward Noles, who some years ago achieved world-wide reputation by swindling the Bank of England out of millions of pounds. The police decline to say what charge is made against them, but it is supposed to be for perpetrating a swindle on local business houses.

MCKINLEY'S ENVOY IN CUBA.

Senator Williams to Study the Situation
There for the President-Elect.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—Senator J. Williams of Alliance is in Cuba. It is stated, to study the situation for McKinley. State Superintendent of Insurance Matthews has barred the Lloyds Insurance companies from doing business in Ohio.

SECEDEES BARRED OUT.

Michigan Prohibitionists Decline to Fuse
With National Prohibitionists.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—After a long discussion the state Prohibition yesterday, declared against any negotiation toward fusion with National Prohibitionists, who seceded last summer.

DEFENSE OF SUICIDE.

A New York Minister's Sermon Arouses
Criticism.

The sensational sermon on "Suicide," delivered by request on Sunday last by the Rev. Merie St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Unitarian church, One hundred and Twenty-first street and Lenox avenue, has aroused much adverse comment in religious, medical and legal circles. The statements of the reverend apologist for self-murder, which elicited the severest criticism, are the following:

"Man is swayed by a power that he may or may not be able to control, but which he does not control. We find by the statistics that these powerful influences are not spasmodic, but are regular and normal."

"We discover that suicide is on the increase with civilization. Is civilization then, a curse, and is it false that knowledge is power? No! there is more danger of a misuse of it. It is that the shame and remorse of a cultured mind will not tolerate what ignorance and depravity will bear. Suicide, along with insanity, advances with the advance of culture and education. It is the price of progress."

"The last survivor in Custer's rally, surrounded by savages, and with no hope of escape, was justified in killing himself, to escape an inevitable death, accompanied by torture. We have a right to kill ourselves or our relatives in such a case to prevent outrage. In cases of sickness, incurable and burdensome, where the sufferer longs for death, and the friends and relatives consent, I should advocate that a physician with the consent of the state, be allowed to kill the patient under the supervision of a magistrate and other trustees or witnesses."

As we have a right to live, so we have a right to die, that no man can take from us."—New York Herald.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Save Cures For Physicians.

New remedy by a practicing physician, positive cures for all diseases, and sample bottles free. Dr. H. B. Berr, 311 East 84th St., New York.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Chlorine's English Preparation. Cures all diseases of the female system, such as irregularity, pain, etc. It is a powerful purgative, and is sold in all druggists' stores. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

PARKER'S CINGER TONIC

Shedding Hair, Dandruff, Itching Scalp, and all other ailments of the scalp and hair. It is a powerful tonic, and is sold in all druggists' stores. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALMS

Clears the scalp, and promotes the growth of the hair. It is a powerful tonic, and is sold in all druggists' stores. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HINDERCOONS

Cures all diseases of the female system, such as irregularity, pain, etc. It is a powerful purgative, and is sold in all druggists' stores. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

FEEDLESS WOMEN.

They Pay a Sad Penalty for Their Neglect.

If women only heeded first symptoms—nervousness, headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and sleep; palpitation, melancholy, "blues," etc., and at once removed the cause with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, there would be much less suffering. But they are careless, or their physician is to blame, and they drift into some distressing female disease. The Vegetable Compound at once removes all irregularities of the monthly period; inflammation, ulceration and displacement of the womb, and all female troubles. All druggists have it. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., if you wish for advice, which she will give you free.

"I should not be alive to-day, if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was suffering greatly from an attack of female weakness, and nothing I had tried could give me relief; when by the advice of a friend I began the Compound. After using it two months I was a different girl, and now at the end of six I am entirely cured."—Mrs. ASYLUM KIRKLAND, Patchogue, L. I.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.
Another heavy snow storm is raging in South Dakota and railroads are blocked. It was 26 below zero at Castleton, N. D., this morning and growing colder. Trains are stalled by huge snow drifts.

The directors of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which Lyman J. Gage is president, at a meeting today decided to leave the matter of his acceptance of the treasury portfolio in McKinley's cabinet entirely to him, should the place be offered him.

A bill passed by the U. S. senate this afternoon fixing the salaries of railroad postal clerks. Classes from one to ten will be paid from \$800 to \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kirby, honored residents of French Lick Springs, Ind., were found murdered in their home this morning. Bloodhounds have been put on the track of the murderers.

Senator Wolcott finds that England is unwilling to take the initiative in calling an international conference.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster Relieves tired Backs, IT TOUCHES THE SPOT.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL FOR Piles or Hemorrhoids, Fissures & Fistulas, Burns & Scalds, Wounds & Bruises, Cuts & Sores, Boils & Tumors, Eczema & Eruptions, Salt Rheum & Tetter, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips & Nostrils, Corns & Bunions, Stings & Bites of Insects. Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.



MADE ME A MAN AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indulgences. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. They save thousands of lives and cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cents per package, or six for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

FOR FREE VANITY-PRIDE ADDRESS: AJAX REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. R. KIRKBY, DRUGGIST.

Subscribers for The Journal.

WEYLER'S CLOSE CALL

Spanish Commander Has a Narrow Escape From Being Captured.

SPANIARDS LED INTO AMBUSH

Plot Would Have Succeeded Had It Not Been for the Accidental Discharge of a Gun—Some of Weyler's Bodyguard Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—(Special to the Herald from Havana, says: General Weyler has received his baptism of fire in the field. He has been astounded by the brilliancy of the flash of the insurgent steel before his very eyes.

At all events, ten of his special escort or bodyguard, a corps of Cuban negroes who enjoy the distinction of guarding the person of the captain-general when he takes the field, arrived here Tuesday night seriously wounded with machete thrusts. Several have since died.

Eight members of the same corps, all wounded, reached Havana on Wednesday morning. From their accounts it is clear that on Tuesday morning the rebels under Aranguren and Arango made a startlingly bold and dashing attempt to capture the captain-general which was nearly crowned with success.

General Weyler, who was marching surrounded by the column of Colonel Segura, entered the village of Quarto Cameros on Monday afternoon. Orders were at once given that all the inhabitants should leave their homes within two hours. The village being deserted, the torch was applied, and all the houses, about 300 in number, were destroyed.

RAN INTO A TRAP.

The captain-general then proceeded toward Gopaste, sixteen kilometers further on the road to Guines. Gopaste was reached after nightfall, and a corps of guides was sent forward to reconnoiter. General Weyler, with the main Spanish column under Colonel Segura, halted some distance outside the village.

The insurgents, at the orders of their leaders, Aranguren and Arango, had concealed themselves in the houses in the town. Their plans were evidently well laid, and it is quite probable that they might have succeeded in capturing the desired prize, the Spanish commander himself. And in any event, from their covert they could have inflicted great loss upon the Spanish column as it entered the town unprepared for an ambush conceived under such unusual circumstances and in so bold a manner.

Unfortunately for the fulfillment of the design of the insurgent leaders, while the Spanish scouts were engaged in the reconnaissance, the guns of some of the concealed rebels were accidentally discharged, giving the alarm to the royal troops.

SAVAGE ATTACK BY INSURGENTS. Before the Spanish advance guard recovered from its surprise the rebels, seeing that their plan had partially failed, rushed from their places of concealment and attacked the enemy with great fury, inflicting severe loss in their irresistible onslaught. So bold, in fact, was the insurgent column that it pursued the rapidly retreating Spaniards to a point almost within range of the troops in General Weyler's main body, easily within the compass of a field gun. If the captain-general had cared to inspect the disposal of his own soldiers, Captain-General Weyler spent Wednesday night in Guines, and, according to official reports received here, expected to enter Matanzas on Friday.

Great anxiety is expressed here as to the situation of the garrison in Bayamo. The destruction of the gunboat Belampago ends all attempts to revitalize the besieged garrison of 600 men by way of river communication. No land convoys have entered the beleaguered town for ten weeks, all having fallen into the possession of Garcia, and the commander of the garrison will withdraw if possible. News from this point is awaited with ill-concealed anxiety.

MUTILATED A DEAD BODY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A Tampa, Fla., special to the World says: Carlos Amiles, a well-known literary man, and Cuban by birth, died Sunday at Guanabacoa. The funeral procession Monday was stopped by a mob of Spanish soldiers, who broke open the coffin and took out the body, and after brutally handling and beating it with muskets and swords, threw it into the street and forbade the mourners to take it up. People dispersed in fear of their lives, but some hours later, after finding the soldiers had left, recovered the body and buried it. Amiles had not allied himself with the insurgents but being a Cuban, was enough to arouse Spanish hate.

The bodies of three school girls who disappeared lately were found Tuesday on the outskirts of Guanabacoa mutilated and with hardly a shred of clothing upon them. Dogs had partly eaten them.

Kansas City Chikamen are complaining that women under 30 are no longer permitted to teach them in some of the Sunday schools here. Sing Bad and Wun Lung have already deserted.

WILL COME UP AGAIN

Under New Rules a Majority Can Take Up Anti-Pass Bill.

HALL HAS ABLE SUPPORTERS

Assemblyman W. A. Jones and Assemblyman Davidson Are Aiding the Dunn County Statesman in His Fight Against Free Passes.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—(Special to the Journal.)—The anti-pass resolution of Assemblyman Hall received a serious setback in the session yesterday by being laid on the table. It is not, however, by any means permanently killed and may be expected to be heard from at an early date. Under the new rules a majority can take any matter from the table and this, places it in the power of Mr. Hall and those who stand with him on the pass question to precipitate debate at any time by a motion to take from the table. Having voted for the motion to table he can also stir up the matter at will by a motion for reconsideration so that it is quite apparent that the Banger legislators have by no means heard the last, although some of them wish they had, of Hall's already famous resolution.

There is an erroneous impression about that Mr. Hall stands practically alone in his position on this measure. He is, however, supported by a group of men in the legislature, who for ability and determination are the equal of those opposed to the abolishment of passes. If it were not for their limited number those who favor the resolution would make rough sailing for those who do not look upon Mr. Hall's plan with favor. In the debate upon the measure Assemblyman W. A. Jones, of Iowa county, who was one of the candidates for the speakership, came to Mr. Hall's support and opposed any effort to kill the resolution by getting it into the pigeon holes of a committee. Mr. Jones has never been connected with any anti-corruption agitation and his attitude is looked upon as significant of that of a number of legislators who are reported to be taking the anti-pass plank of the Republican platform seriously. Assemblyman James O. Davidson of Crawford county also seconded Mr. Hall in his effort to get the resolution through by calling for the yeas and nays vote to table. Davidson was the member who created quite a stir at the beginning of the session by failing to receive the annual passes were sent to all the other members. He has also been connected in former sessions with efforts to impose additional taxes upon sleeping car companies and to bring the express companies under the burden of taxation also.

The general public impression in many quarters of Assemblyman A. R. Hall is that he is a sensationalist and a man of great personal ambition. This, however, is pronounced by those who know him best to be a mistaken impression. He is on the contrary extremely unostentatious and is probably the most modest and retiring man in the legislature. He is said to be utterly without personal ambition, and could his pet project of having the use of railway passes by state officials and members of the assembly abolished, without being himself connected with the measure in any way he would be perfectly content. Seated at his desk in the extreme rear of the assembly chamber he is rarely heard from, except when some intricate parliamentary problem is puzzling the members or some measure along his contemplated line of reform is before the house.

His knowledge of parliamentary law is indeed superior to that of every other member of the legislature. In point of legislative experience he is the senior of every member of the lower house, having served three terms as speaker of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature and is said to have acquitted himself while in that position with great credit, and it was there that he received his training as a parliamentarian.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Machinists have 400 unions. Quarrymen will form a national union.

A national strike of miners is talked of.

Buffalo unionists want a free city library.

Grand Rapids has sixty-one cigar factories.

New York Italian laundry workers will organize.

Toronto (Ohio) sewer pipemakers' wages were cut.

Ohio master plumbers will hold a state convention.

New York Socialists have cabled \$700 to Hamburg dock strikers.

Minnesota unionists will send lobbyists to the legislature.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor objects to the employment of non-union men on municipal work.

Bicycle mechanics will hold a national convention at Toledo, O., March 19.

Pittsburg unionists want city and county work done by unionists exclusively.

Window-glass workers' union will establish a co-operative factory at Anderson, Ind.

TAXING MORTGAGES.

Measure Designed to Make It More Difficult for Holders to Escape.

INTRODUCED BY DAVIDSON

Plan to Have Register of Deeds Furnish Information to the Assessors—Bill to Exempt Reporters From Disclosing Information.

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CAPTURE A GUNBOAT

Spanish Warship Cometa Taken by the Cubans.

HAND TO HAND FIGHT ON BOARD

The Spanish Commander and Half of His Men Killed—Insurgents Loot the Vessel and Apply the Torch—Two Cannon Taken.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 23.—Advices received here state that the Spanish gunboat, Cometa, was captured and burned by insurgents. The vessel has been cruising near Cargans to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions. It was accustomed to anchor at night off the Sierra Morona at a point favorable for attack from there. The insurgents opened fire with a 12-pound Hotchkiss gun and the vessel was struck several times and badly damaged. The crew was thrown into confusion when several boatloads of insurgents left the shore, boarded the vessel, and engaged in a bloody hand-to-hand fight. After the Spanish commander and half of his men had been killed, the survivors surrendered. The insurgents looted the vessel, securing a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and 2 quick-firing cannon. Then they fired the boat which burned to the waters edge.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The World's Jacksonville, Fla., special says: The alleged filibustering Dauntless was seized by the government and labelled last night. The charges are sailing from the port with illegal intent; of unloading at No Name Key with munitions of war; cruising at sea without regular papers and mounting and firing guns against a friendly nation, Spain.

Subscribe for the Journal.

HYPNOTIZED A GIRL.

Is the Latest Charge Made Against Walter K. Freeman.

Walter K. Freeman, the electrician, who was a resident of Racine for many years, and who claimed to have invented or discovered the incandescent electric light while here, is having a hard time of it in New York city. A few months ago he was arrested on a charge of assaulting a fifteen-year-old girl named Sarah E. Work. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison. His attorneys secured a new trial, and at the present time it is being held in New York. The following item in regard to the case, and also about Freeman hypnotizing the girl when on the stand, will be read with interest:

"When Walter K. Freeman was on trial in last April on charges made by Sarah E. Work, 16 years old, when ever she was testifying, he kept his eyes fixed upon her and apparently hypnotized her. At last Assistant Attorney Weeks stationed some one between Freeman and the girl to intercept his gaze. Freeman was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Counsel got him a new trial, which began yesterday with the selection of a jury. The girl's mother has written to the District Attorney asking that her daughter be protected from Freeman's hypnotic influence during the trial."

Freeman has written letters to friends in this city and protests that he is innocent of the charge and hints that powerful corporations with whom he has had litigation in regard to valuable electric patents, are back of the prosecution. He is confident that he will be acquitted.

A Tribune reporter called on several of the leading architects, making inquiry as to the extent of the demand for the imitation marble. In almost every architect's office there were some samples of the imitation stone. Some of the architects admitted having used the article in buildings designed by them, while others said that in all their work only the genuine marble was used. Those who had used it declined to name any building, saying that in so much as it was imitation the owner would not care to have such information given out for public use.

The artificial stone is made generally in styles to resemble the dark red marble. No small amount of human intelligence and ingenuity has been expended in the effort to make a product that would take the place of the genuine stone. At one time there was a concern claiming to be able to take white marble and color it so that it could not be told from the most expensive of imported goods. As white marble costs as little as any of the various kinds, and as the cost of coloring it was but slight, it could be put in much cheaper than the costly colored marbles, and some one expected to make a fortune from the process; but, from what could be learned, nothing much was done with the new patent. In the best class of buildings the genuine article seems to have the call, and most of the interior work is finished with bona fide marble. In finishing columns the artificial process has a great advantage in the rapidity and cheapness with which it can be put on, and no doubt will have an extensive use for such purposes.—New York Tribune.

A mass meeting to consider the grievances of union hucksters will be held in Buffalo this week.

TO EXEMPT REPORTERS.

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GAINED 26 POUNDS.

Got Strong and Well by Using Dr. Greene's Nervura.

MRS. J. W. BEALE, 52 EASTERN AVE., WORCESTER, MASS., SAYS:

"I was sick for more than seven years, not able to do my housework for five years. The whole length of my spine was very bad, which went to my head, being so bad that it was about impossible for me to stoop to the floor or

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Is the Latest Charge Made Against Walter K. Freeman.

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A Tribune reporter called on several of the leading architects, making inquiry as to the extent of the demand for the imitation marble. In almost every architect's office there were some samples of the imitation stone. Some of the architects admitted having used the article in buildings designed by them, while others said that in all their work only the genuine marble was used. Those who had used it declined to name any building, saying that in so much as it was imitation the owner would not care to have such information given out for public use.

The artificial stone is made generally in styles to resemble the dark red marble. No small amount of human intelligence and ingenuity has been expended in the effort to make a product that would take the place of the genuine stone. At one time there was a concern claiming to be able to take white marble and color it so that it could not be told from the most expensive of imported goods. As white marble costs as little as any of the various kinds, and as the cost of coloring it was but slight, it could be put in much cheaper than the costly colored marbles, and some one expected to make a fortune from the process; but, from what could be learned, nothing much was done with the new patent. In the best class of buildings the genuine article seems to have the call, and most of the interior work is finished with bona fide marble. In finishing columns the artificial process has a great advantage in the rapidity and cheapness with which it can be put on, and no doubt will have an extensive use for such purposes.—New York Tribune.

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MANY FARMERS MEET

And Hold a Successful Institute at North Cape Last Week.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

North Cape an enterprising village situated on the town line between Raymond and Norway, fifteen miles north of Racine. There are in the village two general stores, two churches, graded school, two blacksmith shops, wagon shop, creamery, meat market, machine warehouse, M. W. of A. hall, postoffice, millinery store, barber shop, drug store and doctor's office, drain tile factory, roller feed mill, jewelry and watch repair shop, patent gate factory, etc., besides having several fine residences, also with telephone connections.

Real estate sells from \$80 to \$100 per acre in the vicinity. Last Thursday and Friday was the date set for holding a Farmers' Institute at the place, to be conducted by A. A. Arnold, assisted by Chas. Thorp. Owing to the absence of Mr. Arnold, Chas. Thorp opened the Institute at 11 a. m. with the subject of "Manures and Rotation of Crops."

He thought it advisable to draw manure directly to the fields, as the leaching directly benefits the soil. Top dress pastures with horse manure. A handy manure box was described, to carry manure from the stable to the wagon or heap, stretch a cable from a barn to the top of a post ten feet high, the box to hang under the cable; use grooved wheels, the bottom of box to open on hinges, with catch. Where there are four seeds on a farm, compost heaps will destroy them. Small yards are best, paved with stone. Past or clay hills are of great value, or clay on a tile drained marsh is better than manure.

William Bird of Dover, the veteran tile dealer of Racine county, gave his experience in "Drainage." He finds that deep tiling pays better than shallow. He advocated putting tile down four feet. Put your tile lower than the outlet, if you have fall enough to force obstructions out. Keep your tile down four feet, put down a barrel, and allow some opportunity for obstructions to drop below the outlet of the tile. Clean the barrel out occasionally. If there is not a strong flow, small tile are better than large ones, as they keep clear better. In sink holes, place several tiles on end, above drain, fill with gravel, as it gives the water an outlet after freshets.

"RAISING SMALL FRUIT." This subject was taken up by C. H. Hamilton of Ripon. He said: Lay out your garden so as to work with a horse. Strawberries in rows 18 inches by 4 feet; raspberries, 24 feet; currants, 48 feet; grapes, 78 feet. For strawberries get the Warfield, Crescent or Blavender for the perfect two-thirds per cent. For the one-third per cent get Wilson, Jesse or Parker's Earl. Be sure to get your plants of men who will not deceive you, as to varieties. Cut blossoms off first year. Do not allow any runners to start before August. Raspberries should be cut back to 18 inches high in the spring. Do not lay them down. Blackberries should be laid down. It is necessary to success. Cut sprouts off in August. To kill worms on currants, etc., mix enough Paris Green with wheat flour, to give it a green tinge, sprinkle on the bushes when the dew is on; cut back new growth of wood on currants, as no currants grow on wood less than three years old.

For grapes, spread the roots with the row in planting, so as not to tear them out with the cultivation. Cut back the new growth after the first year, to not to exceed two buds. Make trellis 6 feet high, three wires, first wire 18 inches from the ground. Of the thirty varieties tried would recommend two, viz., Worden and Concord, as they are the least liable to mildew.

"GENERAL FARMING" Was ably presented by J. H. Kaemper. He said that to begin on the subject we must know what general farming is. As he understood it we use the term as we use general merchandise, as a general store. He advanced that a general knowledge and experience was more necessary than if some special branch of agriculture was followed. To succeed the general farmer must be intelligent, well-informed, broad-minded, wisely liberal, industrious and patient. Farmers in Southern Wisconsin are well adapted to diversified farming, and will in this way produce the largest and most certain profits. A wisely planned rotation of crops is of primary importance. It is a succession of crops of different kinds following each other in regular order and completing a circuit. We must study and learn how to maintain the fertility of our soil, what grains to raise, what kinds of hogs and other stock we shall keep and what we shall feed that stock. He touched upon the orchard and the berry and vegetable gardens and the care that is necessary. An important item to be practiced is to avoid all waste on the farm. The

general farmer is certainly blessed with variety, and as "variety is the spice of life," he surely ought to lead a spicy and profitable life.

"Corn" was the subject of an animated discussion by those present. It was agreed by all to begin to till the ground early in the season and keep it up, select the seed early and thoroughly, dry it before frost comes.

EVENING SESSION. The Woodmen hall was early filled with people from the immediate vicinity and some even from the extreme limits of the country. The following program was carried out:

Song—"Mrs. J. H. Kamper." Declaration—"The Indian's Declaration," Wm. Beecher.

"Agricultural Education," by Chas. Thorp, was appreciated by none more than by the boys and girls of the audience. He related several amusing anecdotes that happened to him in his boyhood days and then entered a plea for the boys on the farm. Give them a good school education. When they finish there, let them attend the "Short Course in Agriculture" at Madison. There they will learn to make butter, cheese, the different effects of soils on different seeds, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. When they get through they will be rounded up and finished.

He illustrated his remarks with a story of a cripple. When you get a new machine let your boys take it apart and put it together a little at a time. Show them the principle of the sewing machine, organ, etc.

Song—"Now He's Sorry," by J. L. Walker. For encore, "Hoo-do do."

Declaration—James English. Song by quartette, composed of Messrs. Apple and Overton; Messrs. Apple and Nelson, "We Must Mortgage the Farm."

"The Past and the Present," was the subject of an excellent essay by Roy Cheever.

Declaration—Harry Apple. Duet—"Mrs. J. A. Anderson and Miss Apple."

James English read a highly interesting paper on "What to Pursue When Farming." He prefaced his remarks by saying that all know that farming is a diversified occupation and that each farmer pursues with great diligence and care some particular line, or lines, and partially neglects or overlooks all, or nearly all others. Some give most of their attention to the production of grain for market; some to producing beef; others dairying; a few for market gardening; others in horses and a few here and there have no branch, but farm because they must work at something. He believed that no one should farm unless fitted for the occupation and first must like it and be willing to work and not be of the opinion that everyone can begin and make a success at farming. He said that if he should commence farming he would give most of his attention to raising sheep, quite a goodly share to hogs and nearly all of the rest to providing for them and making them profitable. His reason was because he knew they could be made profitable with less work than most other farm stock. There was no cleaner animal than sheep and no other so profitable and no other animal that cares for itself the greater part of the year. They rich the soil and he showed that there was more of a demand every year for both wool and mutton and the prospects for sheep-raising was bright. The paper proved how it was cheaper to keep the animals than others and make more money.

Then came a song, "I'm Irish," Chas. Apple.

"Fritz's Courtship," and "The Daisies Maxims," Elmer Hubbert.

Song—"Mrs. J. A. Anderson." Declaration—"J. H. Kamper."

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION. Was opened at 10:30 o'clock by Chas. Thorp, on the subject, "The Cow for Profit." When you buy a cow do not buy her of a man who has thoroughly developed her. Do not depend on breed for dairy purposes. The ration for heifer calves, if you wish to raise them for dairy purposes is two quarts of new milk twice a day until a week old, work gradually into skim milk, luke warm and add a small amount of oatmeal, five quarts twice a day of this preparation is plenty, with a little clover hay. He advocated silage. Give every cow her individual manger. Watch each cow closely to gauge their ration. He described a model stable, with movable stalls. Use vaseline for sore udders and teats. It costs ten cents for 1/2 pound.

For caked udders, keep feed away; use hot applications.

The next on the program was a paper by J. H. Kamper, entitled, "Farming a Desirable Occupation."

The speaker handled the subject in an excellent manner, and advanced many commendable points, showing that farming is a desirable and profitable occupation if conducted rightly. He dwelt at length upon the breeding of high grade cattle and held that it results in larger returns than many other branches taken up by tillers of the soil. Lack of space prevents us from giving a more extended account of the gentleman's able paper.

"Tree Planting," by Hon. Adam Apple, brought out a spirited discussion and the "Apple" got its share of supporters. The best methods of planting, and the best varieties were spoken of.

The door yard should receive its share of attention in ornamental trees. Provide shade in pastures.

A. A. Arnold took up the subject of "The Hog." The first thing to be considered is vitality. The frame should be strong. Intelligence should be a strong point bred for. Feed oats to breeders, feed on a floor or flat trough. The feeding floor should be at least 6 rods from the sleeping floor. Give the hogs the following preparation to insure good health: Mix 2 bushels of charcoal, 8 quarts of salt, 1 pint sulphur. Put it where the hogs can get to it. The black breeds are preferable, as they are less liable to disease.

"Good Roads," by James Dawson, was the last subject discussed, and it showed that farmers are alert to the need of some action immediately.

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COUNTY NEWS.

UNION CHURCH. Union Church, Wis., Jan. 26, '97.

John Gracie was pleasantly surprised at his home Thursday evening it being his birthday. The following young people were present: Messrs. Wm. and John Mitchell, Misses Kotz, Rader, L. Sheek, Maude Dawson; Mr. Percy Dawson, Mr. F. Bussie, Mr. Edward Lange, Miss Lizzie Van Antwerp, Mr. Martin Van Antwerp, Miss J. Walters, Mr. Andrew Walters, Miss K. Mitchell, and Mr. Geo. Freedy. The amusements of the evening were, games, charades and music. Excellent refreshments were served. At a late hour the guests departed in a jolly humor and had the good fortune on the homeward trip to see "Mother Hubbard picking her geese."

Mr. John Uphoff, who has been visiting relatives here, has departed for his home in Madison.

One evening last week as Oscar Sheek was going home from a visit, he was followed by two men riding. As they neared him, one of them quickly stepped out of the buggy and attacked him. Turning around he discovered another man and thinking it time to defend himself, he struck the man, who, who reeled and fell, but would not release his hold. After a severe struggle Oscar escaped just in time to avoid another attack from the man in the carriage, who, seeing that his partner could not master his antagonist, was coming to his rescue. Who the men were, or what object they had in view, has not been discovered.

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Following is the program: Thursday morning session, 10 o'clock—"Manures," R. J. Coe; "Horses," Alex. Galbraith.

Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock—"The Cow for Profit," C. P. Goodrich; "Crop Rotation," Thos. Convey; "Cow Feeding," C. P. Goodrich.

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Come to the Institute and bring your family. Invite your neighbors. Bring samples of grain, butter, cheese, vegetables, fruit, etc. A set of charts has been prepared for the meetings this winter, which will serve as object lessons, and help you in breeding and feeding your horses, cows, sheep, etc. Come and get the benefit of this new feature of the Institute work.

Arrangements have been made to entertain all who may come. One of the good things to be seen during lessons will be a set of charts, which will help very much to illustrate how new methods that are being used are helpful in caring for stock. The evening lesson is expected to be full of interest. Adam Apple, John Rhodes, James Roundtree, J. H. Smith, J. F. Malone, N. Leach, Joshua Dixon, B. Gleason and Lewis Rhodes and others will read papers and give talks that will interest all.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE. Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Jan. 26, '97.

Miss Nellie Maloney spent Sunday at home.

J. A. King made a business trip to Chicago on Wednesday.

Jas. Karnes left Wednesday for Chicago in the interest of the Appleton Mfg. Co.

Miss Belle Bush visited with Racine friends on Saturday.

Chas. Rockwell has been engaged to work on the Bain farm.

C. D. McNeil is reported under the doctor's care at present.

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The regular meeting of the Modern Woodmen met at the Lingsweller

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WESTERN UNION JUNCTION. Western Union Junction, Jan. 26, '97.

The regular meeting of the Modern Woodmen met at the Lingsweller

A. A. Arnold took up the subject of "The Hog." The first thing to be considered is vitality. The frame should be strong. Intelligence should be a strong point bred for. Feed oats to breeders, feed on a floor or flat trough. The feeding floor should be at least 6 rods from the sleeping floor. Give the hogs the following preparation to insure good health: Mix 2 bushels of charcoal, 8 quarts of salt, 1 pint sulphur. Put it where the hogs can get to it. The black breeds are preferable, as they are less liable to disease.

"Good Roads," by James Dawson, was the last subject discussed, and it showed that farmers are alert to the need of some action immediately.

The next institute will be held at Kansasville, Jan. 28 and 29. Thomas Convey, conductor.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION CHURCH. Union Church, Wis., Jan. 26, '97.

John Gracie was pleasantly surprised at his home Thursday evening it being his birthday. The following young people were present: Messrs. Wm. and John Mitchell, Misses Kotz, Rader, L. Sheek, Maude Dawson; Mr. Percy Dawson, Mr. F. Bussie, Mr. Edward Lange, Miss Lizzie Van Antwerp, Mr. Martin Van Antwerp, Miss J. Walters, Mr. Andrew Walters, Miss K. Mitchell, and Mr. Geo. Freedy. The amusements of the evening were, games, charades and music. Excellent refreshments were served. At a late hour the guests departed in a jolly humor and had the good fortune on the homeward trip to see "Mother Hubbard picking her geese."

Mr. John Uphoff, who has been visiting relatives here, has departed for his home in Madison.

One evening last week as Oscar Sheek was going home from a visit, he was followed by two men riding. As they neared him, one of them quickly stepped out of the buggy and attacked him. Turning around he discovered another man and thinking it time to defend himself, he struck the man, who, who reeled and fell, but would not release his hold. After a severe struggle Oscar escaped just in time to avoid another attack from the man in the carriage, who, seeing that his partner could not master his antagonist, was coming to his rescue. Who the men were, or what object they had in view, has not been discovered.

KANSASVILLE. Kansasville, Wis., Jan. 23.

A Racine County Farmers Institute will be held at Kansasville, Jan. 28 and 29, 1897, and will be conducted by Thos. Convey. Prior to the first session, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock several hundred books will be distributed free. The first session commences at 10 o'clock sharp.

Following is the program: Thursday morning session, 10 o'clock—"Manures," R. J. Coe; "Horses," Alex. Galbraith.

Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock—"The Cow for Profit," C. P. Goodrich; "Crop Rotation," Thos. Convey; "Cow Feeding," C. P. Goodrich.

Evening session, 7:30 o'clock—Music, Essays, Recitations, etc., by local talent; "Agricultural Education," Thos. Convey.

Friday morning session, 9:30 o'clock—"Corn," R. J. Coe; "The Hog," Thos. Convey; "Clover and Grasses," R. J. Coe.

Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock—"Milk Test," Thos. Convey; "Roads," R. J. Coe; "The Farm Dairy," Thos. Convey. Questions and discussions after each topic.

Come to the Institute and bring your family. Invite your neighbors. Bring samples of grain, butter, cheese, vegetables, fruit, etc. A set of charts has been prepared for the meetings this winter, which will serve as object lessons, and help you in breeding and feeding your horses, cows, sheep, etc. Come and get the benefit of this new feature of the Institute work.

Arrangements have been made to entertain all who may come. One of the good things to be seen during lessons will be a set of charts, which will help very much to illustrate how new methods that are being used are helpful in caring for stock. The evening lesson is expected to be full of interest. Adam Apple, John Rhodes, James Roundtree, J. H. Smith, J. F. Malone, N. Leach, Joshua Dixon, B. Gleason and Lewis Rhodes and others will read papers and give talks that will interest all.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE. Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Jan. 26, '97.

Miss Nellie Maloney spent Sunday at home.

J. A. King made a business trip to Chicago on Wednesday.

Jas. Karnes left Wednesday for Chicago in the interest of the Appleton Mfg. Co.

Miss Belle Bush visited with Racine friends on Saturday.

Chas. Rockwell has been engaged to work on the Bain farm.

C. D. McNeil is reported under the doctor's care at present.

Messrs. Castle and Wither of Bristol had business here on Thursday.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION. Western Union Junction, Jan. 26, '97.

The regular meeting of the Modern Woodmen met at the Lingsweller

hall, Saturday evening. This camp is growing rapidly in numbers, three members being initiated making in all over fifty members.

Ralph Warner and sister spent Sunday with friends in their vicinity.

Miss Gertrude Foster is visiting relatives in Milwaukee this week.

Miss Nina De Reimer was the guest of Sue Tradewell last week.

Mrs. Mahoney is very sick at the home of Mrs. Burns.

YORKVILLE. Yorkville, Wis., Jan. 26, 1897.

O. C. Peterson, formerly of this place, now living near Dodge, Corners, has been visiting among friends here.

Clifford Skewes, who is out on a week's vacation, recuperating strength for his work in Chicago, has been visiting a few of his friends at Yorkville.

Some of our older settlers were surprised and pleased to have one of their old, jovial neighbors, Thomas T. Richards, now of Iowa, drop in upon their hospitality and visit with them a day or two.

The revival meetings being held at the M. E. church, will be continued throughout this week.

It is expected that the projectors of our butter factory will be with us this week to get things in order for the proposed buildings.

All will be glad to learn that Mrs. George Ball is able to be around again.

BEAUMONT. Beaumont, Wis., Jan. 26, 1897.

Miss Grace Coe visited with relatives in Racine last week.

Mrs. James Rountree spent last Friday with Mrs. Geo. Beaumont.

Mr. Charles Coe is still under the doctor's care.

SOMERS. Somers, Wis., Jan. 27, 1897.

Miss Lillian Cooper returned on Saturday evening from a visit to her brother Elmore, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

The Modern Woodmen will hold a meeting on Saturday evening of this week.

John B. Maloney, county superintendent of schools, was visiting the various schools last week.

The Epworth League will hold its regular monthly business meeting on Saturday evening. A literary programme has been prepared and all are invited.

The person that "borrowed" a three-inch plank from one of our road districts some time ago, would do well to return it now as it could be used to good advantage. In doing so a great favor would be conferred on us.

A \$100 sociable will be held at L. Cooks Friday evening, Jan. 29th, under the auspices of the Methodist church. A good time is anticipated, and all are invited to come.

IVES GROVE. Ives Grove, Wis., Jan. 27, 1897.

Mrs. and Mr. Frank Jones visited Madison and Oregon last week.

Clifford Skewes came home from Chicago last Tuesday for a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Thomas spent Thursday and Friday at Waterford.

E. B. Skewes visited W. G. Skewes and Fred Fechn at the Milwaukee Medical College last Tuesday, and Ralph Thomas at Lawrence University Wednesday.

UNION GROVE. Union Grove, Wis., Jan. 27, '97.

O. Spillum of North Cape, called on Union Grove friends Monday.

Hale Roberts of Madison called on friends here Friday.

R. W. Smith was appointed town treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Treasurer G. N. Wilson.

Chas. Williams visited with his brother's family in Richmond, Ill., last week.

Miss Nellie Thompson visited friends at Richmond, Ill., the past week.

Mrs. J. S. Blakey called on Belle Clay friends Thursday.

Miss Mattie Brown is a guest of Mrs. W. J. Colledor.

FRANKSVILLE. Franksville, Wis., Jan. 27, 1897.

Dr. Corr and wife were pleasantly surprised by a few of their friends Thursday evening.

Mrs. J. Summerton, who has been confined to her bed for some time, is recovering. Dr. Corr is attending the case.

Rev. Isaac Johnson of Waterloo, a former pastor here, spent several days visiting his many friends. He reports a very pleasant and successful pastorate at Waterloo.

Lucky Chance for the Sick and Suffering. Here is a chance for the sick of our community which should not be lost. Dr. Greene of 35 West 4th St. New York City, who is the largest practitioner in the world and who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, offers to give free consultation by mail to all sufferers. You have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter, describing your complaints, and he will, after carefully considering your condition, send you a letter fully explaining all your symptoms, telling you everything about your complaints so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you. Write to him at once for you certainly can be cured.

Wanted—To borrow \$3,000.00; five years time; will give as security first mortgage on good, well improved farm, six miles from Racine. Address A. B. Journal office.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR THROUGH MEXICO. The North-Western Line has arranged for a personally conducted tour through Mexico, under the auspices of Mr. J. J. Grafton, the well-known excursion manager. The party will rendezvous at Chicago, and leave there Tuesday morning, February 2, 1897, in a Special Vestibuled Train of Palace Sleeping-Cars, Observation-Cars and Dining-Cars, which will be their home for the entire trip. During the tour, which will consume thirty days, all of the cities and all the every place of interest in this wonderful country will be visited. To accommodate those who desire to remain longer than thirty days, arrangements will be made for the extension of the time limit tickets. Illustrated pamphlets and full information as to rates, etc., will be furnished on application to Ticket Agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The Crop Outlook in South Dakota for 1897. It requires but a small amount of rainfall in South Dakota to mature the crop. During 1896 South Dakota had, up to September 30th, three and seven-tenths inches more of rainfall than for any of the previous sixteen years. Since September 30th there has been added at least three or four inches to the excess, making a gain of nearly eight inches more than the average. Early in November there were heavy rains, depositing over two inches, and since then there have been heavy snows, and about a foot of snow covered the ground on November 25th. Dakota farmers have abundance of hay and great supplies of oats, barley and corn. Wheat has advanced to about seventy cents a bushel in the local market, and prospects for further advance are good. The ground will come out in the spring better soaked than ever before. The prospect for better prices next year is good. There are thousands of people in the east who could do no better than to go to South Dakota now and buy their seed and feed for next year, and move out in the spring. First-class farming land in South Dakota, along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, can now be bought at from \$10 to \$15 an acre. The creamery industry and stock-raising in South Dakota will greatly increase during 1897. For further information address W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, or H. P. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 286 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A Progressive State. No other state in the union offers greater inducements for the location of industries and manufacturing plants than Wisconsin, with its limitless iron ore deposits, abundance of hard wood timber, numerous clay, knoll and marl beds, and other advantages.

The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the center of the state, and manufacturers can find excellent locations for plants, with facilities for reaching markets everywhere. Reliable information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to W. H. Killen, industrial commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOME-SEEKERS Will find the lands in Northern Wisconsin desirable and splendid hard-wood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines can now be purchased at a very low figure and on easy terms.

Write for free illustrated pamphlet with maps, to Fred K. Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis. H. F. Whitcomb, B. Johnson, Gen'l. Manager, Gen'l. Frt. Agt., Jns. C. Pond, Gen'l. Pass Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Grain, Flour and Feed. (Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, Jan. 27, 1897.

Flour—Wheat No. 1, 4.30; No. 2, 4.20; No. 3, 4.10; No.

ANTI-FREE PASS BILL

Hall's Resolution Introduced in the Assembly Today.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Assemblyman McDonald Takes Initial Steps to Abolish the Office of Deep Waterways Commissioner—Details of the Legislation.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—(Special to the Journal.)—The session of the senate was short today. Timme introduced a resolution to classify employees of the capitol and adjust salaries.

Hall's anti-pass resolution was introduced in the assembly and was laid over under the rules.

McDonald, of Grant county, introduced a bill to abolish the office of deep waterways commissioner. The rules were discussed fully in the assembly and were finally adopted with the provision that one-sixth of the members might order bills into committee of the whole.

Hall's anti-pass bill is as follows: Whereas, The electors of Wisconsin assembled in town meeting April 2, 1895, did by vote of more than 50,000 against less than 700 express their disapproval in favor of legislation prohibiting the granting of free passes, sleeping car permits, express and telegraph franchises by the corporations of the state to public officers, and

Whereas, The public press of the state is nearly unanimous in advocating legislation prohibiting the use of free passes by public officials, and Whereas, The county boards of many counties in the state have adopted resolutions against the free pass system, and

Whereas, The Republicans of Wisconsin in state convention assembled did adopt the following resolution, to-wit:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the granting of free railroad passes, express and telegraph franchises and sleeping car permits by the corporations of this state to public officers is against public policy and we favor such laws as will prevent the same," and

Whereas, The Republican party was successful at the polls and is now in control of the state government and has a large majority in both branches of the legislature, therefore be it

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, That the nearly unanimous demand of the electors of the state for the abolition of the free pass system, as evidenced by the vote in town meetings, by the attitude of the state press and by the action of the county boards, should be respected, and the promises made by the majority party should be faithfully redeemed.

Resolved, That a joint special committee of five be appointed, two on the part of the senate and three on the part of the assembly, to prepare and submit to each house such measures as will meet the demands of the people upon this question and fulfill the promises made by the majority party.

COAL MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Iowa Miners Asked to Accept Reduced Wages for Mining Coal.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 21.—It is almost certain that there will be a big miners' strike in this district involving about 20,000 miners. It is the result of coal operators being compelled to reduce wages. The miners have been asked to accept fifty cents for mine run coal, instead of the old scale of eighty cents for screen. The miners declare they cannot live at the reduced rate. Operators say there is little difference in the rates and the men must take the reduced rate or be turned out. The miners will meet today and frame an ultimatum.

TO GERRYMANDER KANSAS.

Fusionists Seeking to Deprive the Republicans of Representatives.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 21.—A congressional apportionment bill has been introduced in the house and if it becomes a law it will help out the fusionists materially. It divides the state into congressional districts so as to prevent the Republicans from electing any congressmen. As the Republicans are hopelessly in the minority their opposition can avail nothing. In the 54th congress the Republicans elected six out of 7 congressmen.

TORONTO WILL BE DARK.

Spark from a Dynamo Destroys the Electric Light Co's Plant.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 21.—Early this morning a spark from a dynamo in the Electric Co's building destroyed the big dynamo. All streets will be dark tonight. Business dependent on electric power will be obliged to shut down until new dynamos can be installed. The loss is \$150,000.

ASKED TO AID STARVING INDIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Telegrams have been sent by the Citizens' committee to the governors of Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, asking the people of those states to unite with California in sending a shipload of grain to the starving people of India.

RECEIVERSHIP FOR A MILLING CO.

Stockholders of the Russell & Miller Co. of West Superior Cannot Agree.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 21.—The Russell & Miller Milling Co., which today applied for the appointment of receivers by the federal courts of Fargo, N. D., and Madison, Wis., was incorporated with \$400,000 capital. John Russell is president and Arthur Miller vice-president and manager. The company operates one of the largest plants in this city and is not understood to be under any financial difficulty, but sought the appointment of receivers through disagreement of stockholders. A conference of local stockholders is now in progress in this city, to consider the action, which seems to have been somewhat unexpected. It has not yet been learned here who the receivers are, or whether the court have acceded to the request. Articles of incorporation are recorded both at Madison, Wis., and Fargo, N. D., hence the necessity for applying to two courts. Russell Miller states that the receivership which was applied for in the federal courts, as stated by officials here, is not on account of financial difficulty, but through a disagreement of stockholders.

A special from Madison to the Evening Telegram says: "Judge Bunn yesterday on complaint of Bemis & Co., of Superior, appointed John Russell of Valley City, N. D., and Arthur Miller of Superior, receivers for the Russell-Miller Milling Co. property in Superior. The same receivers were appointed Tuesday by a North Dakota judge for their property there. E. C. Kennedy of Superior is attorney in the case."

HAD BUT \$5,000 IN CASH.

Collapse of the German Savings Bank of Des Moines—Other Failures.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 21.—The German Savings bank has assigned. Its capital was \$75,000. The assets are \$600,000; undivided profits, \$11,000 and deposits \$540,000. The bank suspended, after having opened this morning with only \$5,000 cash. Very little money came in and when William Musson presented a large check there was not enough to pay it, so the doors were closed. Depositors will be paid in full, but the capital stock will be wiped out and an assessment will be made. The failure is due to inability to collect from borrowers, most of whom are small traders and merchants. No other banks here are affected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The Dodson-Mills Manufacturing Co. filed a chattel mortgage of \$87,000 to secure creditors. The firm is in the hands of a trustee. The assets are estimated at over \$100,000, consisting of plants in Iowa and Missouri and \$30,000 in accounts.

PORTER FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.

Friends of the General Urge His Appointment in McKinley's Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Press says: General Florence Porter, president of the Union League Club, who is to be grand marshal of the McKinley inauguration parade, has now formally been announced as a candidate for secretary of war. His appointment has been recommended in writing by Republican leaders to Maj. McKinley, and although Edward Lauterbach did not recommend him in behalf of the regular organization on his visit to Canton, he is credited with having said that Senator Platt would not oppose Gen. Porter's selection.

QUIET DAY IN CONGRESS.

House Will Reach a Vote on the Yost-Tucker Case This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the house without preliminary business the consideration of the Yost-Tucker contested election case was resumed, and a vote will be taken at 4:30 p. m. Dearmond, Democrat, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the contested, Tucker.

In the senate at the opening no important measures of only local interest were taken up and acted on.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN MEET.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—A union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, embracing New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, is in session here, behind closed doors. Between 400 and 500 delegates are in attendance. One of the most important questions to be considered is the proposed federation of all railroad employees in one organization.

SMALL POX IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The epidemic of smallpox here continues and all physicians picture the sanitary condition in awful colors. The mortality has been frightful for several days past. Jeruico also reports an epidemic of smallpox with many victims.

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Bank of England's rate of discount was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Subscribe for The Journal.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.

Nine Sailors Meet a Watery Grave Off Long Island Shore.

SCHOONER STRIKES A BAR

Goes to Pieces in Sight of Life Savers. Who Could Render no Assistance on Account of the Storm—Another Ocean Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The three masted schooner Nahum Chapin of Rockland, Maine, went ashore in a storm at Quogue, Long Island, early this morning and became a total wreck. The Quogue life saving station reports that nine men were seen clinging to the rigging. The vessel went to pieces and all hands were carried into the sea and presumably drowned. Owing to the heavy surf and strong wind, the crew was unable to launch the life boat and render assistance.

The storm which struck Long Island shores yesterday afternoon was the severest of the winter. The Nahum Chapin struck the bar at four o'clock this morning and four hours later began to break up and then went to pieces, carrying the crew into the sea. Two bodies have so far been recovered. The vessel was commanded by Capt. S. E. Avery. The names of the crew are as follows: A. E. Davis, first mate; L. A. Madcock, second mate; seamen John Neiver, Albert Lowe, R. O. Anderson, Victor Strachen, Oscar Oscar and Antonio Aueyianich. They shipped at Boston.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 21.—A bottle was picked up at South Beach, seven miles below here, which contained a message stating that the bark Ladras had foundered at sea January 15th. The message was written on several sheets of paper signed by Captain Gonzales. The bottle contained the log of the vessel from the time she left port until she foundered.

According to the message the Ladras left Boston January 3rd, in command of Captain Gonzales, and manned by a crew of twelve men. January 12th the vessel sprang a leak, but the carpenter managed to partly stop the inflow of water. January 14th, however, water began to pour in, in great volumes. The pumps were manned and the men worked day and night, but at noon, January 15th, it was apparent that the vessel was doomed. The captain and crew then took to the boats and had hardly got clear of the vessel when she went down. The message concludes: "We have little food and water and must perish, unless soon picked up."

ALARMED OVER THE PLAGUE.

Russians Prepared to Deal With Its Introduction in That Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Herald's St. Petersburg dispatch says: Fear of the Indian plague reaching here grows rapidly. The Novoe Vremja says: "With England's present methods in permitting the population of stricken districts to emigrate, the plague will very soon be rife all over the country." The Mirovie Ogloski says: "Italy, France and Austria have taken precautions. History has shown that Russia is always the country that suffers most from the pest. Russian doctors should at once go to the plague stricken districts and find out the truth and study the disease, as we cannot rely on the reports of the English, whose commercial interests have eaten into the humanitarian instincts of all nations. The world should unite to form a cord on around the devastated plague districts." Here all preparations for maritime and land quarantine is under consideration. Doctors have been sent to keep proper guard on the Persian and Afghan frontiers.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.—Deaths from Bubonic plague for the week number 470.

MILWAUKEE ATTORNEY DEAD.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Jerome R. Brigham, a prominent member of the Milwaukee bar, died very suddenly today, after returning home from a short walk. He was 71 years of age.

MATRIMONIAL.

Van Pelt-Hardy. Married, at high noon Jan. 21, Miss Marjory Estelle Van Pelt and Thomas Paul Hardy, at the home of the bride, 744 College avenue. Only relatives were present at the ceremony.

MR. WEEKS TO RETIRE.

D. F. Weeks to Retire From the Lumber Business on Account of Ill Health. Owing to the ill health of Mr. B. F. Weeks, of the firm of Kelley, Weeks & Co., he has made arrangements to close out his interest in the above firm to James H. and Frank R. Kelley, who will continue the business at the old stand.

OPPOSED TO THE CURFEW LAW

Aldermen Do Not Sanction It and It Will Be Killed.

The probabilities are that the Curfew law will never become operative in this city. Several of the Aldermen have been interviewed on the question and they are opposed to the measure. First, it is claimed that the law is unconstitutional and that to pass an ordinance making it lawful here would simply be foolish and make the Council the butt of ridicule throughout the state. Second, many parents and others have been questioned and they are opposed on the ground that it would cause many conflicts between officers and children and then the parents would take up the fight and the city would find itself fighting lawsuits for damages continually. While there are some who believe that Racine contains many children who are sadly in need of regulating and saving he compelled to go home at 9 o'clock, still it would be a dangerous thing to make it compulsory for the children to get in at a certain hour. The chances are that the ordinance will come up at the next meeting of the Council and be killed.

RACINE IRON PLANT SOLD.

Bid in by Michael Higgins for \$4,000—A Good Price.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Racine Iron Company plant and all its effects were sold at assignee's sale. Charles M. Dietrich is the assignee, but District Attorney Peter B. Nelson acted as the auctioneer. Quite a large crowd was present at the sale and bidding was pretty lively between Michael Higgins, John P. Davies, John Armstrong and Charles Carpenter. It was bid in by Michael Higgins for \$4,000, which is considered a good price considering the prevailing hard times. Application will be made to the Circuit court for the confirmation of the sale. At the time of the failure, there was a \$3,500 mortgage on the plant and this, together with interest and mechanics liens will eat up the \$4,000.

THE CHARITY BALL.

Arrangements Committee Working Hard to Make It a Grand Success.

From all over the country comes reports of successful charity balls. The Racine Elks are working hard to make the one to be tendered by them on the night of January 29, a big success. Already a large number of tickets have been disposed of, but more should be taken. Colonel W. B. Dutton has charge of the interior arrangements and there will be ten boxes erected. These boxes are to be sold at auction on the night of Jan. 27th. They should all bring a good price. Charitably inclined persons will most likely be present to offer excellent suits for the same. Decorations are to be magnificent. It should be remembered by the people of Racine that there are many needy people in the Belle City, and if the Elks can realize an amount that they should, this suffering will be relieved to a large extent.

COST THEM \$237.68.

Amount of Fines Paid as the Result of Truck Trouble at South Milwaukee.

It cost the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company a good sum of money for their action in the riot at South Milwaukee last week, to say nothing of what it may cost them for damage suits. Yesterday afternoon at South Milwaukee the trials of the remainder of the men who took part in the assault upon the men of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway company, took place. The prisoners were before Justice Oertel. Attorney J. G. Davies represented the village while Attorney Vanestein looked after the interests of the Chicago & Northwestern road. The first case called was that of Alec Gareff. He was accused of violating the village ordinance and was found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined \$10 and costs. Assistant Supt. W. D. Cahillion of the railroad company was then called and his case was continued to Thursday. Later he told the judge that if the case was called at once he would plead guilty. His proposition was accepted and he was fined \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct. The third case was that of L. Keller, a special policeman for the railroad company, who was brought from Chicago. The charge against him was assault and battery. He was found guilty and fined \$5 and costs. Theodore Liebin was fined \$10 and costs on the same charge. John S. George, general agent of the Northwestern company, was present and paid the fines and costs, which amounted to \$237.68.

AGED WOMAN—PASSES AWAY.

"Ann" Fondren, of New Orleans, Aged 120 Years, Leaves 700 Descendants. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—"Ann" Fondren, 120 years of age, the oldest person in this section, died yesterday, leaving eighteen children and a total progeny of nearly 700. Up to 110 years she would wash several miles and do a day's washing.

DEATH OF M. AHRENS

Expired Suddenly of Apoplexy at 10 O'clock This Morning.

AT THE FAMILY RESIDENCE

Was in His Usual Health an Hour Before Death—He Was an Old Resident—Brief Sketch of His Life—The Funeral.

The community was shocked this morning by the announcement that Mathias Ahrens, one of Racine's oldest and most honored citizens, had died suddenly at his home, No. 915 St. Clair street, of apoplexy. When the report first gained circulation it was not believed, as the friends and relatives of Mr. Ahrens knew that he was enjoying unusually good health, but it was true.

Mr. Ahrens arose at the usual hour this morning and did not complain of feeling sick. He proceeded to his place of business as the corner of State and St. Clair streets and commenced to work about cleaning windows, etc. Shortly before 10 o'clock he entered his home and informed his wife that he was experiencing pains about the chest and that his hands ached, in fact he ached all over, and requested her to heat a bag of hot water and apply it to his chest. He went up stairs and lay down and presently his wife applied the bag of hot water and left the room. Not long after she again went up to see how her husband was getting along. He was breathing hard and failed to answer when called. A boy was immediately sent out after a physician and he ran to the Robinson Drug Co. store and notified T. W. Thiessen, who hurried to the home of Mr. Ahrens, and finding the gentleman in a dangerous condition left to call a doctor. He met Dr. F. J. Pope, who was soon at the bedside of the sick man, but he was past help and was breathing his last and died. The doctor gave as his opinion that death was due to a stroke of apoplexy of the brain.

Coroner C. S. Strippel was notified and repaired to the home of Mr. Ahrens and after hearing the statement of Dr. Pope and other decided that an inquest would not be necessary, and issued a burial permit. Mathias Ahrens was born in Holstein, Germany, February 16, 1824, and was one of four children of Mr. and Mrs. John Ahrens, the former dying at the age of 70 years and the latter at 48 years. Deceased was reared under the parental roof. In 1845, accompanied by his brother John, he sailed for the United States. The latter enlisted in the war of the rebellion and was killed.

Mathias had very limited educational privileges and on his father's farm learned the blacksmith trade, after which he worked two years for another without compensation. When his country would have pressed him into the army he ran away and arrived in Racine June 9th, 1848. He had only \$35 in his pocket and could not speak the English language. He went to a Yankee farmer and was told that he would be given work on the farm as blacksmith, if he could get nothing else to do. The farmer sent some one with Mr. Ahrens to Racine and the result was he secured work with a Mr. Thomas Putnam, at \$10 per week, the shop standing where the J. I. Case T. M. Co. shops now stand. Later he worked with T. Wright and afterward became a partner of the late Samuel Baumann. The firm broke up and he worked twelve years in the A. P. Dickey shops, nine years of the time as foreman.

In 1861 Mr. Ahrens and a partner opened a grocery store and sample rooms. In 1864 they built a brick store, which is now a part of the J. I. Case T. M. Co. offices. The same year he established a music store and in 1876 he and his partner, Mr. Brill, dissolved, having at that time seven store buildings. For three years Mr. Ahrens continued the business and then sold his property to the J. I. Case T. M. Co. In 1879 he removed to 622 State street and opened the Orchestral hall, into which he put the very best of musical instruments at a cost of \$10,000. He always possessed a great fondness for music and delighted to entertain his friends and lovers of the same art. He was also interested in the banks and many manufacturing interests.

In February, 1892, Mr. Ahrens wedded Mrs. Mary Marquardson, nee Clausen, who was a native of Schleswig-Holstein. In politics he was a Republican. He was a man of benevolent principles, was liberal to charities and assisted in building the material interests of the city. It was an accident that brought Mr. Ahrens to Racine. He was on the old steamer Patchin which ran around Racine and could not get off. For three days they lived on potatoes and other such food and decided to land here. All his life he was a hard-working man and sawed

wood and worked upon the streets of Racine at 50 cents a day in scrip. He leaves an estate and other interests worth \$75,000. A wife, one sister, of Green Bay, but no children, but no children survive him.

Years ago Mr. Ahrens had his monument erected at Mount cemetery, and on the sides can be seen an excellent portrait of him as he appeared in life.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, from the house.

MASON FORMALLY ELECTED.

Illinois Legislature Ballots for Senator—Election in Other States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—Sitting in joint assembly the senate and house this afternoon elected William E. Mason United States senator to succeed John M. Palmer. The vote stood: Mason in the house, 88; senate, 37; total, 125. Aligned in the house, 64; in the senate, 13.

Mason was conducted before the assembly. In the course of a speech he said it was scarcely necessary to state his position on the money question. Like a majority of over 150,000 other citizens of Illinois he voted for an honest dollar. He was in favor of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine and declared in a vehement tone that he favored recognition of belligerent rights to Cuban insurgents. (Tremendous applause.) In conclusion he said he would look out for the interests of old soldiers.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 20.—The state legislature in joint convention at noon compared journals and declared Henry C. Hunsbrough elected United States senator.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—Boies Penrose was formally elected to the United States senate by both houses of the legislature in joint session.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—The senate and house in joint convention selected George G. Vest senator to succeed himself.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 20.—On the first ballot for senator today there was no choice. Fickler held his party vote. The Populist candidates played for position. Kyle is in the lead.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Thomas C. Platt was elected United States senator by the legislature in joint convention. The vote stood: Platt, 147; D. B. Hill, 42; Henry George, 4.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 20.—Pritchard was elected United States senator, receiving 88 votes, eight more than a majority of both houses. Thompson, Populist, received 43 and Doughton, Democrat, 23.

IVORY A FREE MAN.

The Alleged Dynamiter Discharged for Lack of Evidence.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—There was great surprise manifested this morning when the Crown prosecutor withdrew the charge of conspiring to commit a dynamite explosion, against Edward Ivory of New York. Justice Hawkins instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and discharged the prisoner.

The Crown prosecutor in moving to discharge said that he definitely ascertained yesterday that the delivery of explosives at Antwerp occurred after Ivory and left that place. No legal evidence was found that the prisoner was cognizant thereby.

In regard to other evidence against Ivory it was found that correspondence which had fallen into the hands of the police and the movements of Ivory permitted the gravest suspicion, there was no evidence justifying a conviction. Ivory, when congratulated by friends remarked: "I knew I should get out of it."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN DYING.

The Ex-Champion Pugilist Critically Ill at New Bedford, Mass.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A New Bedford, Mass., special says that ex-Pugilist John L. Sullivan is critically ill with tonsillitis. Physicians think death is but a matter of a few days.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 20.—John L. Sullivan who was taken ill with tonsillitis a few days ago and which last evening developed alarming symptoms is now pronounced out of danger. His throat was lanced this morning and the operation gave him much relief.

POINTS OF NEWS.

The assessed valuation of Boston is \$75,655,414, an increase of \$89,767,614 in five years.

When Maine was admitted into the Union in 1820, its valuation was \$20,968,773. Its valuation now is \$325,500,994.

The women cast 32.62 per cent of the vote in Wyoming for Presidential Electors, but only 40 per cent of those qualified voted, while 85 per cent of the qualified men voted.

Mr. John E. Garrell, residing near Wilmington, N. C., is reputed to be the most extensive single grower of lettuce in the South. He expects to ship north this season from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of lettuce.

WRANGLE OVER RULES

The New Rules Cause a Hot Debate in the Assembly.

LAW MAKERS DOWN TO WORK

Important Measures Introduced in the State Legislature—Assemblyman Lewis Appointed on Two Leading Committees.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special to the Journal.]—Both houses met at 10 o'clock. The new rules provoked a debate in the assembly. Pierce opposed the abolition of the committee on the whole and he was supported by Hall and others. A committee of five was appointed to consider and report on the rules.

The more important bills in the senate today were:

Rahr—To promote physical culture in high schools.

Green—To protect deer by making hunters take out a license.

Woodworth—Providing that constitutional amendment be explained on the ballots.

The following bills were introduced in the assembly:

By Mr. Frink of Milwaukee—to amend the constitution and provide referendum to the people of all laws.

By Mr. Stone of Jefferson—to amend the statutes relating to the incorporation of cities.

By Mr. Eaton of Milwaukee—to increase the taxes of street railways. This latter measure raises the taxes of all street railways whose earnings exceed \$500,000 from 2 to 4 per cent of the gross earnings.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

Speaker Buckstaff announced his committee last night and as far as known his selections have given the best of satisfaction. Assemblyman Lewis of Racine fares well in being assigned to two important committees, of which he is to be chairman of one, that on joint charitable and penal institutions. The other to which he was assigned is the committee on manufactures. Both are very desirable committees. Assemblyman Mosher was assigned to the committee on dairy and food and the committee on Roads and Bridges.

Among the bills introduced in the assembly last night were the following:

By Mr. Lewis—To create a board of pardons and commutations.

By D. E. Jones—To repeal the Keeley Cure law.

By Mr. Hoyt—Relating to incorporation of villages; to provide a board of revision and prepare a new law for incorporation of villages.

By Mr. Stanley—To appropriate \$15,000 for finishing and furnishing Home for the Feeble Minded, and providing for payment of current expenses of same institution until other provision is made.

By W. A. Jones (by request)—To limit amount of insurance money exempt in case of insurance on homestead to \$5,000; to regulate building associations.

By Mr. Cushing—To repeal the Keeley Cure liquor law.

By Mr. Barnum—To regulate the practice of medicine; to amend the law relating to building and loan associations; to make general terms of court in 168 Circuit special terms for all other counties in the circuit.

SENATE BILLS.

In the senate a joint resolution urging congress to pass the bill providing for a military park at Vicksburg, was introduced by Senator Timme. Among the bills introduced were:

By Senator Davis—To revise the insurance laws of the state.

By Senator Davis—To authorize the German American bank of Oshkosh to reduce its capital from \$200,000 to \$100,000.

By Senator Baxter—To give town boards authority to open the election polls earlier in the morning.

TEACHERS AVERT A CALAMITY.

Papils in a Burning Schoolhouse at Eau Claire, Wis., Are Marched Out.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Fire destroyed the Washington schoolhouse during classes yesterday morning. Four hundred children marched out in fire drill, a great calamity being averted by the prompt action of the teachers. The loss is \$15,000.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

Charles E. Moody, Grocer, Burned Out at a Loss of \$100,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Fire broke out in an immense granite block between Commercial and Mercantile streets occupied almost entirely by wholesale grocery firms. The flames burst from three lower floors. They were confined to the section occupied by Charles E. Moody on the Commercial street side and the loss will be between \$100,000 and \$125,000. The firm is one of the oldest in the wholesale grocery trade in Boston.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Work Commenced on the World's Biggest Suspension Bridge.

IT WILL COST \$7,500,000

An Outline of the Great Engineering Task and the Methods That Will be Employed in Completing the Mammoth Structure.

Work on the biggest suspension bridge in the world is already begun, and in a short time men will be laboring far below the surface of the waters of the East river, burrowing their way down to solid rock beneath the river's bottom. They will work in air compressed half a pound beyond the normal pressure for every foot they keep down below the surface of the water until at length they will breathe an atmosphere with a pressure of thirty-six and one-half pounds more to the square inch than the atmosphere at the earth's surface. This must be done in order to lay the foundations for the piers of the Williamsburg bridge.

Human lives will probably be lost in the carrying out of this great engineering work, as they have been in the building of the foundations of other great bridges where the use of the caisson system has been necessary. When the St. Louis bridge was built about forty men died from the effects of working in the compressed air in the caissons. That was the first time that the experiment of working men in caissons filled with compressed air at great depths had been tried. To get a rock foundation they had to go some 150 to 160 feet below the surface of the Mississippi river, and the pressure in the caissons, therefore, was almost unendurable. In the latter part of the work men were allowed to stay in the caissons only forty-five minutes at a time.

In the building of the Brooklyn bridge, when the pier foundations finally rested on rock at about sixty feet below the surface of the river, only four men are said to have lost their lives working in the compressed air in the caissons.

HIGHEST OF BRIDGE TOWERS.
Over in Williamsburg, where North Second street comes down to the river, men are hurrying to completion the two great caissons on which the New York towers of the new bridge will rest. They will be the highest bridge towers in the world, rising 335 feet above the river's surface. The masonry part, resting far below on the solid rock and the concrete-filled caissons, will reach itself twenty feet above the water, and from the masonry will spring up the gigantic steel towers. The Brooklyn bridge is far and away the largest suspension bridge in the world, and the fame of the structure has penetrated even to regions in Asia, where they regard America as "an island near Morocco," between Egypt and Tangiers," but the Williamsburg bridge will be larger. The towers of the new bridge will be sixty feet higher than those of the Brooklyn bridge.

OTHER COMPARISONS.
The entire length of the structure will be 7,200 feet, or over 1,000 feet more than that of the Brooklyn bridge. Even the central span will be the longer in the new bridge by five feet. The width of the Brooklyn bridge is 53 feet. That of the Williamsburg bridge will be 118 feet. There are two tracks and two roadways on the Brooklyn bridge. On the Williamsburg bridge there will be two roadways and six tracks, four for trolley cars and two for elevated railroads. The bridge itself will cost about \$7,500,000, and the real estate which will have to be condemned in New York and Williamsburg for the approaches will cost more than the bridge. The Brooklyn bridge cost \$3,000,000 for the structure itself. The cost of the land condemned for the approaches was not so great as it will be for the Williamsburg bridge. The proximity of high land on both sides at the point of crossing of the Brooklyn bridge obviated the necessity of prolonging the approaches, so it was not necessary to buy so much land, and the real estate was cheaper when the Brooklyn bridge was begun than it is now, anyway.

IN WITH 1900.
If the cities of New York and Brooklyn, or their heir and assignee, Greater New York, "come up" promptly with the money the new bridge will be completed by January 1, 1900. Of big occasions upon which work is now being pushed one will be completed in about three weeks and towed over to Delancey street on the New York shore. The masonry piers, resting on the caissons, are expected to be completed by January 1, 1898. These caissons are huge boxes of yellow pine, strongly braced with iron, and with neither top nor bottom to them. They are divided horizontally by a strong floor, thus forming an upper and a lower compartment. In the lower compartment the lower layers of the masonry piers will be laid, and in the upper one the men will work digging away at the river bottom. The caissons will be the feet of the bridge, and the piers rising from them in legs. They are 70 feet long, 60 feet wide and 20 feet high. Around the lower rim is

a sharp steel projection, extending downward, called the "cutting edge," and as the caissons sink down into the superimposed weight of the granite piers this edge cuts its way into the sand, clay or rock. The two caissons for the New York piers will cost \$367,000. They are built on ways and launched like a boat. As soon as a caisson is completed it will be towed over to the New York side and anchored at Delancey street securely by its four corners just at the pier-head line. Then they will begin to pile masonry on it, and, of course, it will sink down and rest on the bottom. The water is not over 15 feet deep at Delancey street, if it is that, and the top of the caisson will still be above water, so that masons can work on it.

DIGGING OUT THE INCLOSURE.
Then, from the lower chamber, men will dig out the mud and sand, sending it up in buckets, to be dumped on scows alongside and carried away. In order that the water may not rise and fill the chamber, compressed air is forced into it, keeping the atmospheric pressure there greater than the pressure of the water from without through the soil. As the men dig down below and the masons build up above, the caisson sinks slowly downward, until at last the feet of the bridge rest on bedrock. All this time powerful engines are pumping down into the lower part of the caisson, compressed air, and the earth excavated is being hoisted out.

Every bucket and every man entering or leaving the air chamber has to pass through an airtight steel chamber, called an "airlock." If a man is going up to the surface he lets the compressed air from the chamber into the lock and then enters himself. Then he closes the door between the lock and the chamber and lets the compressed air in the lock escape through a pipe until the pressure there is like the outside air. Then he opens a trapdoor and is hoisted out. In going into the working chamber he would reverse the process, having the air in the lock at first at a normal pressure and gradually letting in the compressed air from below.

THE CAISSON DISEASE.
The disease from which men suffer in working in compressed air is called the "caisson disease" by the doctors and "the bends" by the workmen. The man attacked is suddenly taken with violent cramps, and sometimes dies before he can be got to the outer air. Even if he reaches the upper air alive the disease is likely to prove fatal, as it brings on a sort of paralysis. People with weak hearts or diseased lungs are in great danger of death if they venture into a caisson when the air is at a high pressure.

When the danger of the workmen is ended with their toil in the air chamber of the caisson, and the feet of the bridge rest firmly upon the solid rock, the chamber is filled with molten concrete, which, cooling into a solid mass of adamant, becomes the lower layer of the great masonry pier. The caissons, their wood protected by the earth and water, remain below there decaying as long as the river flows over their resting place.

The New York terminus of the new bridge will be between Clinton and Attorney streets. From there the western approach will run down to the East river, between Delancey and Broome streets. On the Williamsburg shore the two eastern piers will stand between South Fifth street and Broadway at the northern end of Havemeyer's sugar refinery and the approaches will extend up into Williamsburg as far as Reobling street.

REED FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Thomas B. Reed will be the father of the house in the Fifty-fifth Congress, and in all probability he will be speaker also, which will break the record, as no one ever was speaker and father at the same time. Reed's friends say that he is still robust enough to wear both honors creditably.

It caused surprise when it was discovered that Mr. Reed had been a member of the house longer than any one else. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress in 1877, and has been in service ever since. Judge Culberson of Texas was elected in 1875 and was father of the house in the session of the last congress, but he has given way to another Democrat, John W. Crawford, Congressman from Philadelphia, was elected in 1871, but he was out in 1875.

Another old member is General Ringhous of Philadelphia, who was elected in 1870, two years later than Mr. Reed. Benton McMillan of Tennessee was elected in 1879. Joseph Cannon of Illinois was elected in 1873; but he got into trouble through lapsus lingue in a stormy debate in 1889 and failed to be returned for the Fifty-second congress.

Calusha A. Crow of Pennsylvania was a member of congress back in 1840, when he was speaker of the house. He and Mr. Reed are the only living ex-speakers now members of the house of representatives. Mr. Crow, however, was out of politics from the Thirty-seventh to the Fifty-third congress.

The Racine Musical-Literary society will meet with Miss Alshuler tomorrow evening and will be assisted by two young ladies from Chicago, Miss Johnson, pianist, and Miss K. Hall, violinist.

IT IS ARDUOUS WORK

Mortality Among Active Sound Money Campaign Workers.

ORATORS AND EDITORS DIE

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the Old War Hero, Frostrated—Exhausting and Exciting Work Tells on the Health of the Leaders.

"Overwork in the campaign" has killed four of the brightest and bravest of the leaders in the sound money ranks. A fifth, whose exertions at his age were the marvel of the country, is prostrated with insomnia and his condition has been said to be serious. Two of the fallen leaders were newspaper men, one of whom took the stump and the other stuck to his desk. Soon after the issue was decided and honesty won.

Roswell Horr, one of the oldest and most convincing of the speakers in the Republican party, died. About the same time John V. Foster, an editor, and for twenty-five years chairman of the Republican state committee of New Jersey, was brought down by pleuro-pneumonia. Colonel Fellows died early in December, and soon after J. B. McCullough passed away. General Sickles has been in an alarming condition owing to his inability to sleep.

The Popocrats seem to have emerged from the struggle in good physical condition. Bryan, whose tours proved his extraordinary strength and endurance, recovered his voice and took up his pen to tell how it all came about.

WOULD KILL A HORSE.

The public has small idea of the strain to which the campaign orators are subjected. Putting up with inferior accommodations oftentimes, sleeping and eating when they can, talking in stuffy halls or out doors in the chilly air—it makes little difference which—keeping on the go for six or eight weeks, and it is no wonder that in a campaign there would be deaths due to overwork. And the campaign of 1896 will be celebrated as the most exhausting and exciting time since the days of the rebellion.

In times like those it isn't the young fellows who make the best and the most convincing speeches. The partisans on both sides want the old favorites. A party that can't get its lifelong adherents out is sure of defeat. So the old warhorses, who have stood the racket of half a dozen presidential campaigns, must come out again, if only to show themselves. Last fall was not the time when any man, young or old, was content simply to hold his hands and be counted. Too much was at stake. Every man who had a voice, and whose voice and the brain back of it was good for anything was pressed into the service. Pressed is hardly the right word, for that implies a draft, and no one needs to be told that there was no waiting to be drafted in 1896—the words were full of volunteers.

TWO SPEAKERS.

So the old men went in just as they did in '61. Mr. Horr went right into the "enemy's country," to use a certain phrase we all remember. He stumped Nebraska and worked hard for the cause there. He always was a favorite with the farmers. His appearance, with his little chin tuft, pleased them, and he knew just what arguments appealed to them best. His strong point was his command of tariff statistics, and working on this line and in advocacy of an honest dollar, he won many votes for his party.

The direct cause of the death of Colonel Fellows was a cancerous growth in the stomach. Five or six years ago this trouble made itself manifest. He never would submit to an operation. Had it not been for the necessities of the campaign he might have been alive today. An orator of high rank, he was in great demand at election times. He repudiated Populism and threw himself into the work with all his might. His strength was overtaxed; his old trouble, which had been rather dormant than otherwise, reappeared and carried him off.

THE EDITORS.

John V. Foster for many years has been connected with Frank Leslie's. He was well known in the newspaper field of Newark, N. J. His home was in that city. For a quarter of a century he had been at the head of the state committee of his party. He spoke at many open-air meetings in his state—particularly trying work for any one with the slightest tendency to lung trouble. He left his desk in the office of Frank Leslie's the Friday after election and never returned. In a week pleuro-pneumonia had claimed him.

Joseph B. McCullough as editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat was in an especially responsible position. His was the only sound money morning newspaper in St. Louis. He always was a most indefatigable worker, and really was not fit for doing an editor's share in the campaign. He never accustomed himself to taking physical exercise. Three years ago he had the grip, which trouble was followed by a partial loss of his limbs. He personally supervised the city and telegraph departments of

his paper, coming to the office at 10 in the morning and not leaving until 1 the next morning. The requirements of the campaign, added to his other troubles, were too much for him. He fell from the window of his house.

GALLANT OLD GENERAL.

As for gallant General Sickles, his achievement has been the wonder of the country. He traveled thousands of miles with the Union general's party which he organized, made hundreds of speeches to thousands of people. His work would have fagged out many a younger man, but the fine old fellow with his more than 70 years came through with his life, though with insomnia fastened to him. He is getting better slowly, and may escape the fate of his fellow Democrat, the dead district attorney.

TOO POOR TO GO TO CHURCH

Whole Town, Nearly, Stops Attending Preaching Because of Hard Times. From a town of enthusiastic and persistent churchgoers, Rochester, Ind., has changed to the other extreme, and now seven-tenths of the 4,000 inhabitants are forgetting what the inside of a church looks like. There are still a few evangelicals and a few Methodists who are inveterate worshippers; but the Baptists, Spiritualists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Adventists, Christians and Presbyterians have slumped. Times, they say, are too hard. They cannot afford to go to church.

If they went they would have to pay for the preaching, for in these days men who stand before the people demand scrip and bread, and are not content with a single coat nor even with two.

"We are lucky to have bread and coats enough for ourselves," says the Rochester folk, "and a roof over our heads, in times like these. We cannot pay for persons until business picks up. They must, therefore, shake the dust of this place from their feet. We are sorry for we like to go to church, but we cannot cure the times."

Rochester was sad when first it leaked out that a clergyman was to resign because his salary wasn't paid; and there was talk of a public subscription to keep him from departing. It would be a reflection on the community and hurt real estate to have it voiced abroad that the flourishing and pious town of Rochester could not pay the running expenses of its churches. But the moment the subscription for the work was mentioned every other church said it needed a subscription, too. Not one of them was well off, financially. Each had given parties, fairs, dinners, teas, luncheons, bazaars, kermesses, charades—some had given dances, even—but still there was hardly money enough to put coal in the furnace.

As a public subscription for a dozen different churches was too much for even so prosperous a town as Rochester, the people said they would stay at home Sundays or walk round in the country or go fishing and let the churches slide.

Of all the departing clergymen the only one not driven out by the hard times is Dr. Kennedy of the Christian church. He did glorious work for McKinley in the campaign. When he returned to watch over his flock he found that some of the things he had said had struck uncomfortably near home. Some of the Christians were Democrats. They left the church in a body, and he had to leave, too.

PEPPER BEATEN IN KANSAS.

Populist Nominate Wm. A. Harris for United States Senator.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 21.—William A. Harris of Linwood was nominated for United States senator in the Populist caucus last night, on the thirty-fifth ballot. When the caucus met his vote was larger than the preceding night, and on each ballot his strength gained. On the thirty-fourth ballot he had one less than enough, and on the next he secured fifty-seven votes. Half a dozen men rose to make it unanimous and the chairman announced him as the choice of the caucus. The thirty-fifth ballot stood: Harris, 57; King, 32; Presidential, 3; Little, 3; Madden, 3; Martin, 1.

Senator Pepper dropped out a few ballots before. Both houses will meet in joint session next Tuesday at noon, when Mr. Harris will be elected United States senator.

Mr. Harris is 64 years old and a native of Virginia. He came to Kansas in 1855 and was a Democrat until 1890. In 1892 he was elected by the Populists as congressman-at-large and held the place until 1894, when defeated by Blue, the present Republican incumbent.

Mr. Harris is an ex-confederate, having served during the rebellion as assistant adjutant-general in Longstreet's division, and other positions. He is a civil engineer of ability, and was employed in an engineering capacity during the construction of the Union Pacific road for three years. He was also connected with the Nicaragua canal survey.

A citizen of Westbrook, Me., regarded as intelligent by his townsmen, says that whenever he has a severe attack of rheumatism he confines himself to a diet of fried salt pork and soon regains his normal health.

The International Sunday School Field Workers' association is in session at Louisville, Ky. The reports showed gratifying growth.

REVENGE IN RAPINE.

Dastardly Treatment of Cuban Women by Spanish Soldiers.

GUERRILLA'S FRIGHTFUL WORK

After Being Defeated by Cubans, the Spanish Soldiers Return to Havana and Treat the Inhabitants.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says that among the passengers on last night's steamer from Havana was Jose Micanzo from the interior south of Havana. He reports a fight at Helena del Sur, in the southern part of Havana province, two weeks ago that the officials in Havana have not yet reported.

A Spanish cavalry force of some 500 men camping there were surprised by 400 Cubans under Colonel Sanchez, one of Maceo's old officers. The Spanish forces fought bravely, but retreated within half an hour with twenty men killed. The Cubans suffered a loss of eight.

The Cubans pursued, but were drawn into ambush and punished terribly, losing fifty men. They withdrew, and the Spanish troops re-entered their old camp and began merrymaking in honor of their victory.

Later that night the insurgents again attacked and surprised the camp, forcing their way to the commanding officers' quarters before their presence was discovered. Then the terror-stricken Spanish soldiers fled, flinging their weapons. The insurgents pursued them for miles, killing and wounding over 100. The captured officers were finally released on parole.

The Cubans were received by the people as deliverers. After remaining there two days after that a Spanish force, commanded by the guerrilla captain, Felix des Gracia, marched in. After seizing the mayor and other officers as prisoners, he secured the persons of the leading women of the place and then gave the town over to his ruffianly soldiers. For the next twenty-four hours the Spanish guerrillas had their own way with helpless women and girls. Seven men and four young lads were brutally killed while attempting to protect their relatives. Many women died from their treatment. Two young women killed themselves rather than submit to the insults of the soldiers.

The mayor was hanged in front of his own door, his wife and daughter being compelled to witness the execution. The captain charged that he gave aid to the rebels. Two of the other officials were brutally beaten and then released with a caution that the next visit meant death.

The insurgents have set a price up on the head of this captain and if caught his shirt will be short.

SURPRISED BY CUBANS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The World's Key West, Fla., special says: Barcheche, in Santa Clara province, garrisoned by 500 Spanish, was surprised ten days ago by a Cuban force under Maj. Gerio, with 300 men. One fort was captured before the garrison had time to rally and the other surrendered.

The Cubans began sacking the town, but the Spaniards soon received reinforcements and drove off all the insurgents, except about 50 who barricaded themselves in a stone church. The Spaniards, finding they could not take it by storm, managed to mine one end and blew it up, killing twenty-five Cubans. The insurgents returned with an increased force and routed the Spaniards.

More than 75 Spaniards are said to have been killed and 35 taken prisoners. Major Gerio was wounded in the head and several Spanish officers were killed. The Cubans captured a hundred stand of arms and some provisions. Three prisoners, Cuban born, were hanged.

HARVARD'S GEMS.

The Ninety Carat Diamond Could Not Be Reached.

Many gems in the Mineralogical Museum of Harvard University are tempting to the light-fingered profession—particularly the great Garland diamond. This is a magnificent yellow stone from the Kimberly mines in South America, and is a natural crystal in the form of a perfect octahedron, the finest crystal of this form in the world. It cost \$10,000. There are tourmalines in every shade and form of the handsome American gem, some of which, when cut as brilliants of two or three carats, would sell for \$50 or \$40. In various cases are all the other sorts of precious stones, huge crystals and masses of topaz, pieces of opal 5 or 6 inches in diameter, beryl, jasper, chalcedony cat's-eye, onyx, and carnelian. Case No. 1, down in one corner of the exhibition room, contains a collection the great value of which a glance will indicate. It is filled with gold and silver; gold in nuggets, in quartz, in crystals, in grains, in flattened masses from placer mines—gold from everywhere, and silver in all its native forms, from both the old world and the new.

All these things are treasures in the eyes of a would-be thief, for their intrinsic value is enormous. But they are worth still more to the museum. In estimating the worth of a

collection of this sort, two other values must be considered besides that of the open market, namely, the "pseudo-scientific." There is a class of collectors of minerals who work scientifically, but there is a still larger class who do not. These latter people, however, pay large prices for rare minerals, and thus create larger values than the market price. But the scientific value of these specimens, which cannot be duplicated, goes higher yet. For instance, the great Garland diamond, which weighs nearly ninety carats, would cut into a gem of sixty-five or perhaps seventy carats, and would then be worth about \$8,000. But it cost \$10,000, the "pseudo-scientific" value. To Harvard University, however, this stone, as a natural diamond crystal, is of indispensable value; \$160,000 would not buy it.

When Harvard's collection was small and was kept in a few rooms in Boylston hall, the chemical laboratory, the university kept no guard upon it. As a consequence a thief broke into a case one day, pocketed a golden nugget which he coveted, and made good his escape. But, alas, "not all is gold that glitters." For when he had reached a place of safety and examined his prize, he found that he had stolen only a gilded cast, and had left untouched smaller but genuine nuggets that had lain beside it. Now that the mineralogical department has a building of its own, comprising one section of the large University Museum, and has so many valuable things that might be stolen, it keeps a constant guard. But a single policeman on duty in the exhibition room, or even the two that are there Sundays, seem insufficient protection when so much can be carried away in the shape of a single diamond. Four men could overpower them and all the gems in the museum would be at their disposal. But nothing like this will ever happen, for there is a complete electric system which will subtly and swiftly report any attempt at robbery.

CHURCH GOING IN ICELAND.

Back-Country Folk Who Travel Many Miles to Divine Worship.

Jessie Ackerman, in the fourth of her articles on "Three Women in Iceland" in the January Woman's Home Companion, tells how she attended a country church in the northern part of the island.

"The Sabbath day was full of interest, for we had not attended service in the rural districts. In the early morning we betook ourselves to the front of the house to watch the country-folk assemble. In the distance we saw them fording the river in a long line, and in the other direction men, women and children rode slowly over the mountains down to the farm. What the Sabbath day means to these people few can realize. Some of them never see a face besides those of the members of the family from one church day until the other. What wonder, then, that they began to assemble fully two hours before church time! A peculiar form of salutation prevails outside of the cities. With this we had not yet been made familiar, and our astonishment can well be imagined when we saw the men dismount, embrace and kiss each other. I learned later that this is the usual form of salutation among men in the inland districts.

"The hours of service arrived, and in company with the preacher, who wore a high silk hat, a loose, flowing gown buttoned from chin-to-hem, and a great white Elizabeth ruff around his neck, we entered the church. From the back seat we had full view of the congregation, and not being familiar with the language, the time passed in meditation on the situation.

"In the pulpit the pastor was assisted into a long, white robe which fell over the black one, and down his back hung a large surplice of bright velvet upon which a golden cross was wrought. On the altar two great candles about a yard long and three inches thick shed a dim light. These were the special charge of an official who gave out the hymns, and between times snuffed the candles with an old-time pair of snuffers." After church the worshippers dispersed, and many of them did not reach their homes until night.

PENSION FOR HER SHAME.
One of the pleasing tasks of British taxpayers is to pay a huge pension to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. That august nobleman draws from the treasury \$95,000 a year as the price of the shame of his ancestors, Louise Renee, the mistress of Charles II. She was a "lady frisk" of Louis XIV., and when she began to get along in years Louis sent her over to Charles. That monarch made her Duchess of Portsmouth.

Her son by Charles was made Duke of Richmond, and a grateful nation has paid \$65,000 a year to his descendants ever since 1675, a total of \$30,495,000. The pension is officially entered as "for services rendered the crown." The Duke is the largest perpetual pension paid to a British subject.

An attempt was made to wreck a Santa Fe passenger train a half mile east of Sterling, Kan. A bill to prohibit base ball and foot ball caused a row in the Texas legislature, yesterday.

The gold reserve in the treasury yesterday grew to \$142,530,820.

MEN STRICTLY IN IT.

Male Members of the Odd Fellows Lodges Serve Supper.

SHOW THE LADIES A TRICK

They Cook, Serve Supper, Wait Upon the Table and Perform Other Domestic Duties—The Affairs Came Off at No. 8 Hall Thursday Evening.

The hall of Odd Fellow Lodge No. 8, on Wisconsin street, never presented a more cheerful appearance than it did last night and a larger number of Odd Fellows and their wives and families have not been seen together at one time in the Belle City. It was a most remarkable gathering in more ways than one. Most particularly was the fact that the gentlemen friends of Lily of the West Lodge entertained them in royal style. It may sound queer to the average citizen, but it is true nevertheless, that the gentlemen did all the cooking, served supper and performed other domestic duties that the women did not believe they were capable of doing.

The gathering was opened by Mrs. John Kersten, Noble Grand of the Lily of the West Lodge, and a most enjoyable programme was carried out.

First was a song by Miss Bessie Williams, one of the younger members, in which she did herself great credit. Mr. Will F. Hendrie was called upon for a flute solo, but as he had volunteered to wait upon one of the tables and had neglected to bring his flute, he begged to be excused, but according to the rules no person when called upon, was excusable, and in consequence Mr. Hendrie volunteered and entertained the audience with a comic song with a chorus filled in with dancing. It will always be believed after seeing Mr. Hendrie exhibit his dancing qualities and also his songs, that when ever he attends any such lodge meeting in the future he will certainly bring his flute, for if he does not he knows he will have to either tell a story, sing a song or dance one of his favorite jigs. After his dancing he received a hearty encore, but simply bowed his recognition.

The next was a recitation by Miss Fannie Liegler, which was well rendered and showed that the training she had received in the Racine high school had enabled her to show the audience that her training had not been amiss.

A song by Miss Nettie Williams was well rendered, and she showed that she possessed exquisite musical talent. She received a hearty encore.

Next was a recitation by Miss Viola Speich. She was the youngest of the entertainers, but not of the least importance.

The programme being finished, Will F. Hendrie, assisted by John Speich and Frank Hosmer, presided at one table and Mr. J. T. Price, assisted by Lewis E. Williams and W. J. Wyatt, presided at the other, and about sixty persons sat down to a bounteous board, and the gentlemen waited upon them robed in white jackets and aprons, Boston style, while James Reid acted as treasurer, Captain Griffith, the originator of the entertainment, was taken sick on Sunday and was prevented from being present, but the supper showed, irrespective of his sickness, that his orders had been carried out to the letter, as those who partook of the supper will testify.

After supper had been served to the audience the gentlemen waiters prepared supper for themselves. They made a rule that any lady who desired to peek inside the kitchen should pay a forfeit of 25 cents for the privilege. Two of the young ladies, thinking they could get an insight of the kitchen, volunteered to wait upon the gentlemen waiters. They did so but were not allowed to enter the kitchen, as the gentlemen whose names are not mentioned, were bashful and did not wish to have themselves become known as cooks, and so they passed the refreshments to the door.

Miss Nettie Williams then favored the audience with a song, accompanied by Prof. Williams. Cards were played later.

The children present had an enjoyable time among themselves playing school-yard games.

It was remarked among the ladies that they would not have to get up as early as customary heretofore, seeing that their husbands could set up such a nice meal. They washed the dishes and cleared the table in apple order. Some of the ladies remarked that it must have been a lady who cooked the oysters. The gentlemen denied it, but they would not tell who did it.

A New Orleans man writes to the Times-Democrat of his city that he has "invented a submarine explosive shot that will knock the bottom out of any ship attempting to pass by it, without permission, that will shoot four eight-inch solid shot at one time at right angles, about 40 degrees upward from the bottom, using seventy pounds of dynamite." By this means, he says, he knows they can take care of New Orleans.

ARE NOT IN THE SWIM

TRADESPEOPLE ARE BARRED FROM WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

But a Clever Nursemaid Works Her Way In—The First Requisite for a Social Career—Less Formality Than In Washington's Time.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Social Washington is having its fling now. The social season opened with the White House reception on New Year's day and since that time day and night have been given up by the devotees of pleasure to calling on each other, dancing, drinking tea, eating wafers and doing all the little things which the "society people" of Washington have done season after season for many years. Pleasure seekers would better call them perhaps, because I think most of them never find the joy they expect in the round of social formalities. It is such a mockery, this social season in Washington.

In the first place, our fashionable society is founded in a theory which comes to us from the people of other nations, and we never live up to it. Our society—using the word in its restricted sense—is not guarded by hereditary lines. We have few "old



THE DEMOCRACY OF TODAY.

families," and the fact that they are old does not assure them social honors. We have not a strictly inherited aristocracy, because conditions make the poor as well as the rich a social quantity. And even official society is uncertain, because people may be in official life in Washington and still be beyond the social pale. There is just a curious and accidental mixture here of rich and poor, vulgar and refined, "new" people and old-fashioned aristocrats and professional business men. And all this makes up "Washington society" as you read about it in the columns of the Washington papers.

I have said that some people in official life are not of society. That is a bitter lesson which women who are new to Washington learn when they spend their first winter here. They go to the public receptions at the White House. You or I or any one can do that. They go to the reception given by the president to congress, a function which very few of the fashionable people of Washington attend. They call on the wives of the cabinet members, and a liveried footman returns the call by leaving cards at their doors. That is the limit of the congressman's wife in Washington, unless she has some social qualifications beyond the mere act of being in official life.

Primitive Notions.

What really counts chiefly in the social world here are cleverness and adaptability. Of course there are coarse grained, blundering millionaires in Washington as there are in New York society—men and women who possess not a single social qualification except the ability to entertain lavishly. And there are people who are stupid or bad or in some other way uninteresting or offensive, who demand and receive no attention merely because their grandfathers and great-grandfathers were respectable people in Washington or in Maryland or in Virginia. Washington is really in Maryland and Virginia, for they furnished the land on which the District of Columbia was laid out.

Up Like a Rocket.

A woman of wealth, well known socially, had in her employment a nurse whom she knew as Nellie. Perhaps, in the words of the old song, "Nellie was a lady," but she was not recognized as one in Washington society. Nellie's employer decided to break up housekeeping and go abroad. Her house furnishings were to be sold at auction. Nellie asked permission to go to the auction and to the boarding house afterward, never to return.

Nellie or Mrs. Portbelle as she was known thereafter—opened a boarding house, and having such fine furnishings she was able to command fashionable trade. Her service, too, was good and her business presently increased so that she had to enlarge her establishment. It increased still more as years went by, and Mrs. Portbelle, who now represented herself as the widow of a naval officer, grew well to do. The fact that no Captain Portbelle could have been found in the old navy registers was something no one took the trouble to trace.

A few days ago—less than ten years after the departure of Nellie's employer—a lady who had been intimate with her was attending an afternoon reception at a fashionable house. A woman of fine appearance and elegant dress was presented to her as "Mrs. Portbelle, the widow of Captain Portbelle of the navy." The widow gave her the conventional, automatic handshake and passed on, smiling.

The other woman glanced after her and then looked her brains to identify the face. She had a good memory, and it was not long before she knew Mrs. Portbelle as Nellie, the ex-nursemaid. On inquiry she learned that Mrs. Portbelle was very popular and prominent in Washington. Few people could have told anything of her past. This woman did not tell it, because she thought Nellie had earned her success.

It took only ten years for Nellie to pass through the social incubator. That is an unusually brief period. Usually it is the second or third generation which puts away the parrot and the owl or the pine measure; for trade, you know, is regarded with horror in Washington society. Family counts for very little if a man is a cutter of cloth or a vender of tea and coffee. There is an old family here which furnishes a striking illustration of the also distinction society makes. This family is from Virginia and it is one of those

"First Families" which are the peculiar property of the Old Dominion.

Of two sons in the family one adopted the profession of medicine, the other for some reason chose to become a grocer. They were equally refined and attracted to personally. The second brother had an aptitude for trade and was a miserably successful failure in anything else. But if he had any social ambition he might better have taken a government clerkship or lived on what he could borrow from his friends. Neither of these occupations is considered a social barrier.

The Grocer and the Doctor.

Dr. Carter—that is not his name, however—flourished in society, and because he was so popular, fashionable and wealthy people became his patients and he gained a very comfortable income. Grocer Carter meantime sold coffee and sugar and lard and enjoyed life in his own way, not caring for society. Both the doctor and the grocer had old family friends with whom they kept up a connection and most of these friends were members of the Metropolitan Club. Membership in the Metropolitan is considered a social test in Washington. The doctor belonged to the club. The grocer did not. One day the doctor announced that his brother John the club. The requisite number of sponsors was obtained and the grocer's name was put up. Then came an embassy from those in authority—a confidential agent—who whispered in the doctor's ear. He suggested that the doctor withdraw his brother's name, because if he did not the brother would be blackballed. The doctor asked indignantly what objection there was to his brother. He was informed that it was the grocery, nothing else. Personally the doctor's brother was very much liked, but really a man could not be expected to associate with his grocer. So said the club members to whom he appealed. The doctor thereupon took down his brother's name and resigned from the club.

There is only one thing which may redeem a man who is in trade. If he goes to congress, his business may be forgiven. A man who kept a retail clothing store in Boston became a member of the Metropolitan club some years ago. He was the man who approached Justice Lamar on the floor of the house one day and seized the lapel of his coat. After the fashion of a southern statesman of the old time Mr. Lamar fastened only the lower button of his black frock coat, and let the upper part of it roll negligently open. "You shouldn't wear your coat that way," Mr. Lamar said, the club members said. And he dexterously tucked Mr. Lamar's shirt down at the sides and buttoned his coat as trimly as though he were a young blood about to parade the avenue. Mr. Lamar thanked him and went around looking very unlike himself until he left the hall of the house. Then he unbuckled his coat.

"Our Set."

Of course we ought to have an aristocracy of true worth in this country where all men are equal, and I hear a great many people who come to Washington criticize those other people who live here and entertain handsomely and who restrict their invitations to the members of "their set." I think that criticism stops to consider that society events are supposed to be a form of recreation; that people are invited to take part in them because of the qualifications they possess—agreeable conversation, the means and desire to give fine entertainments, the official position which makes it possible for them to be of service to their entertainers in some way, and finally family connections, which are supposed to assure refinement. And if they will look back a hundred years they will see that the fathers were far more aristocratic than any one in Washington expects to be today.

When George Washington was made president, he called his official friends in consultation to determine how he should carry himself, and this conference agreed that the president must not call on any one; that he must not shake hands with his guests; that he must give formal levees at stated intervals. At these levees the president always made the circuit of the room, bowing to his guests, and he and Mrs. Washington retired as a signal for the breaking up of the assembly. Today the president's right hand is a mark for any American citizen who wants to enter the White House. When the president's house was built, it was intended for a "palace" and that is what Abigail Adams always called it though in her day it lacked even bells to summon the servants. Today many people think it a pretentious piece of the house as "the executive mansion" and it is known popularly as the White House.

Jefferson broke down the aristocratic customs of the president's house and they have never been restored entirely. No one will say that it is not the people's house who has seen it as I have seen it—the president's wife receiving her personal guests in the green parlor with a group of eighteenth and a guide standing at the doorway looking on.

You hear of very few congressmen talking part in the affairs of the very gay world. Speaker Reed, for example, goes to official receptions or dinners in his official capacity and attends private entertainments now and then. But he is not, strictly speaking, a "society man." Senator Brist is the most persistent devotee of society in official Washington. He is very wealthy and his entertainments are the finest given anywhere in the social scene. Senator Hale is another devotee of society. He married a fortune and he gives his friends a very fine entertainment in any other way. Representative Blair of Illinois is one of the most agreeable entertainers in Washington. Senator Foster is another. So are Representative Washington of Tennessee, Senator Elkins of West Virginia, Representative Reuben of Pennsylvania, Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Representative Newlands of Nevada, Senator Gibson of Maryland and Senator Stewart of Nevada, but the list would be half a column. And no doubt a great many people who are not members of the social scene in the newspapers would find that they had been omitted from it and feel hurt.



THE ARISTOCRACY OF 100 YEARS AGO.

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GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

TRIALS OF AN AGENT.

ONE DAY'S BITTER EXPERIENCES OF A MAN IN NEED.

Unable to Find Other Employment, He Undertook the Task of Peddling—He Now Appeals to Housewives in Behalf of the Chaps Who Ring the Doorbell.

If perchance my reader is a busy housewife whose patience and temper are sorely tried by the incessant ringing of knockers, peddlers, agents and the like, I adjure her to stay her wrath, for these men are trying as best they can to gain a living from a hard and unsympathetic world. And a very poor living and a very hard world it is to these hapless wretches of fortune, many of whom are forced by hard luck and poverty to take up this most unpleasant employment. None, I am sure, does so from choice. It is either an alternative to the prison, or a means to some end, from door to door the weary agent goes, meeting with rebuffs and insults and cautious regard that cut a man's heart to the quick.

I fell to the writer's lot, through circumstances unnecessary to detail, that he was forced to try to earn his bread by any honest means he could. The "agents" of promised employment had lured him into the bog of penitentiaries. I know that an agent's life was not a rosy one, but I had heard of men making at least a living, and, being young and strong, why should not I? I looked around for something to sell and finally chanced upon a safety pin. I could get a dozen for 60 cents, which I could retail for 10 cents each, quite a nice profit, and visions of dozens sold in a day through a speedy solution of my financial difficulties.

Never shall I forget my sensation when I rang the first doorbell. I could feel my cheeks burn, and I had not been for the presence of two men on the opposite corner I believe I would have turned and fled. It was too late. The door opened, and before me stood my first possible customer.

For a moment I was too embarrassed to speak; then I stammered, "Is—is—the lady of the house?" (The proper formula, I believe.) "Yes, sir," she was. With a grand effort I produced a sample of my pin and began: "I have here, madam, a new safety pin, an excellent thing for children; will positively not come unstitched, cannot bend or break and which I can sell for 10 cents, would you take one?" She must have heard me, for she turned to a glance for it was with a smile she answered: "No, I do not need any; good day," and the door was closed. Subsequent No. 1. Well, next door perhaps they will need some. No, they had no children. The next had children, but they didn't need pins, so on to another; perhaps they were pinless. Here I met no response to my ringing, and looking courage to ring again I walked past a few houses to brace up for another trial.

Hardly had the bell ceased to jingle in the place I was then trying when a window opened, and in no gentle access I heard: "Get off my steps with your dirty feet. We don't want anything of the kind." Although my shoes were neatly blacked, I felt as if I had acres of mud on them. And again! Great heavens, if a man convicted of some cowardly crime could feel more abject than I did I play him! I walked so fast to get away and cover my mortification that I passed out of the block before I could collect my senses. It seemed to me that every window held some one watching me and that every one knew my errand and had contempt for me. My purpose was an honest one, my shame was mine. I had thought that being poor and dressed as I was I should not have to undergo the stigma of being scorned by all men.

However, this was not going to do. My last few cents were represented by these wretched pins, and sell them somehow I must. I smoothed my injured feelings by thoughts of better luck, and, though sadly lacking my former confidence, I started on another row of houses. As some I was listened to with patience. I fancied once I had a customer. At others I scarcely began before the stereotyped "Don't want any" came. Time and again the door was closed in my face at the first sign of my calling, and at several places the doorholder contemptuously jerked his head away from a window. Its purpose of selling seemed to grow less and less.

While less sensitive than at the first, I still hunted by the idea that everybody was looking at me, and had I not chanced upon my first customer I would have been then given up in despair. At the last house in the row a little elderly woman answered the bell, and when I showed her my attractive (?) article she was at attention at once. "Why, that is just what I want." I waited a minute until she got her purse. Would it? I would have waited hours. God bless her! The word of encouragement and kind good day was like water to a thirsty traveler.

That 10-cent piece she gave me I would not part with until I starved. I grew bold again; and walked through two blocks and sold one pin; time, 20 minutes. I had 11 left. Twenty-two blocks and 8 cents and 40 minutes more and all would be gone. Doggedly I went from door to door, with a defiant air that sadly belied my feelings. I really would have been surprised if I had sold a pin, but I meant to see the thing through to the bitter end. Growing more and more tired and heart-sick, I kept on until dusk found me tumbled from home. It was not so much the inability to dispose of my stock in trade; it was a bitter feeling of resentment against the callous, hard-hearted world that disappointed me of desire or courage to face its rebuffs, rebuffs and thoughtless cruelty to one so unfortunate as to be an agent.

I have the 11 pins yet. Any one can have them at cost, with lots of experience thrown in. All I have to say to one embarking on such a career is, lose your pride and sensitiveness, recognize in yourself an outcast and a nuisance. If you can not go and break stones on the highways, stones are not harder than hearts to the unfortunate.—Philadelphia Exchange.

A Short Sermon.

No time or place is sacred to the enthusiastic joker. Dukes tells, in his memoirs, how the prince archbishop of Cologne asked license to preach in the royal chapel next Versailles, when visiting Louis XIV. It was April 1. The prince archbishop mounted the pulpit in stately fashion, bowed from side to side and stood a moment as if collecting his thoughts, then shouted "April fools!" plucked up his skirts and ran.

Accidentally Overboard.

"Pa, are you only an imitator man?" "No, child." "Why?" "Cause I heard sister Belle tell Mr. Fader in the hull last night 'at he wuz 't' yer' real man 't' the whole world.'"—Chicago Record.

SPONGING THE STOMACH.

The Use of the Gyronele, a Curious Surgical Device.

While the latest discoveries in electrical science and chemistry are widely heralded and get the lion's share of praise in the world of nonprofessional people, the doctors of the country are keeping quietly at work devising new instruments and new mechanical appliances to lessen pain and diminish disease. Hardly a month passes but some important improvement is made in American surgical science, and each year shows a distinct advance. Often some of the most important improvements are those which solve some of the problems of modern surgery. The gyronle, a workable mechanical device for a doctor to use as a device or to get pay for making it. All he can do is to get some instrument maker to put it upon the market and see that his brother physicians share in its benefits.

One of the most curious devices of anything in the surgeon's line is the gyronle, a delicately adjusted and novel instrument for sponging out the stomach. It has been possible for many years to wash out the stomach, and the instruments made for this purpose have reached a high state of perfection. The gyronle, however, has a totally different principle. It is a tube, the end of which is a rubber tube, which is inserted into the stomach. The tube is flexible as well as slender, and a patient finds no difficulty in swallowing the little sponge, rubber tube and all.

The tubes and the wire rods are just long enough to protrude from the mouth when the sponge has been swallowed and is resting in the stomach. It is, of course, dampened just before insertion. The doctor then, seeing that his patient is comfortably settled, gently twists the wire. These moves the sponge backward and forward and with any motion due to the sick man is not only more agreeable to the stomach, but actually washing it out of the stomach, but it does the necessary work better. The mucous membrane that lines this digestive organ is delicate and tender, holding firmly particles of food at certain times, and this soft sponge surface that moves over it accomplishes quickly and even with something of a pleasant sensation what repeated flowings of water may not.

An old physician of New York tells how in one case he was obliged to use 15 gallons of water to wash out a stomach, and how with the final quantity small bits of rice and other substance were brought up. It is not intended that the gyronle should supersede the old washing instrument, but that it shall be applied to certain cases.—New York Tribune.

Grant's Early Skill With Horses.

There was something mysterious in his power to communicate to a horse his wishes. "He could train a horse to trot, rack or pace apparently at will. When he was about 11 years of age, he made a reputation among the boys by riding the trail pony of a circus which came to trailing clouds of glorified dust one summer day, like a scene from the Arabian Nights."

"It was a small animal, show and circus, and Judge Marshall, 'the old man' of the entertainment, asked some one to look after it. I considered myself a pretty good runner in those days, and I tried to catch the kangaroo, to the vast amusement of the people looking on. Clydes, however, was a plump boy and not a good runner. He made no attempt at the kangaroo, but was deeply interested in the trail pony, which had been trained to throw off any boy who attempted to ride him. He was a very fat boy, with no mane and nothing at all to hang to. Clydes looked on for awhile, saw several of the other boys try and fail at last, and, believing I can ride that pony," he announced. He put his arms around the pony's neck. The pony reared, kicked and did everything he knew to discomfit Clydes, but failed, and at last the clown acknowledged the pony's defeat and paid the \$5 which he had promised to the boy who would ride the pony. As Clydes turned away with the \$5 in his hand he said to the boys standing round: "That pony is as slick as an apple."—Huntlin Garland in McClure's.

Frightening a Grizzly.

While I believe that a grizzly bear will in a majority of cases wait for a fight with a man and take pains to get the man on one side of it and back out. A remarkable instance of this I heard of once, where a famous guide courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she bear and two half grown cubs, and by a series of ridiculous monkey shines and acrobatic maneuvers on the ground within a rod of two of the bears killed them with such a touch of humor and apparent fear that the three hastily retreated into the woods. The guide's gun had scopped in both bears, he having drawn on the old bear before the young cubs appeared. He afterward said that it was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of the trick, and he was jumping up and down, clapping his hands and shouting at the grizzlies like a madman. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd maneuvers, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the bears, although he did not encourage any one to go hunting grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn somersaults.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Retribution.

"Not long ago," says a Philadelphia clergyman, "I made an earnest appeal during a Sunday morning service for contributions to support a certain branch of the church work. The usher distributed blank subscription cards, which were to be filled up with name and returned. One of our members filled out his card for \$5, but by the time the ushers collected the blanks he had changed his mind and decided not to give anything. He held the paper in his hand until the church services were over, and upon leaving the church tore it up in little pieces and threw it in the street. Providence had an eye on that man, and so did a policeman who stood on the corner. The latter arrested the erring brother for throwing the paper in the street, took him to the police station and had him locked up. The next morning he was fined \$7.50, violating a city ordinance."—New York Tribune.

A Monster Godolite.

In Mexico are found ruins of ancient Aztec towns, or "god's houses," some of which are thousands of years old. One of these, near Cholula, is in the form of a truncated pyramid. Each side of the base of this pyramid is 1,438 feet, which is twice the length of the great pyramid of Egypt. The height of this Mexican wonder is 177 feet, and its base covers an area of 43 acres.—St. Louis Republic.

SAILING IN THE SKY.

CALAMITY JACKSON DESCRIBES A COLLISION WITH A WHITE CYCLOST.

He Then Pays a Fine For Scorching—The Proper Dress For Winter Riding—Brother Clayton's Patent Cold Annihilator a Great Invention—Running Over Cows.

When the regular weekly meeting of the Thompson Street Bicycle club had been opened in due form, President Toots announced that all members of the club riding out after the first snowstorm would wear red woolen mittens as a distinguishing badge. While any kind of a hat or cap might be worn, he personally favored a catskin cap, with red or blue woolen ear flaps. Catskin not only looked aristocratic and jaunty, but was waterproof and warm and would prevent any sort of hail from freezing to the hair. The attention of the members was also called to Brother Clayton's patent cold annihilator, invented expressly for the use of colored people, consisting of a bag of hot water attached to the handle of the bicycle. From the mouth of the jug radiated four small rubber tubes. Two of these are attached to the feet, a third goes down the back of the neck, and a fourth is coiled around the body. The hot water circulates through the pipes and back to the jug, and a spirit lamp under the jug keeps the water at the boiling point. The cost of the contrivance is only \$2, and it is certain to boom winter spurs and make them a thing of joy. The jug can be painted red, green or yellow or decorated with a landscape or marine view. In case of a collision with a street car or a truck the hot water from the broken jug shoots forward and scalds everything in front.

Under the rule of the club any member who cannot loan to ride the bike in four months is liable to suspension as an active member. At this meeting a communication was received from Brother Steppack Thompson, asking for an extension of time to six months. For four months he had faithfully practiced every day in the week. The first 30 days were spent in loss of consciousness, coming to and wondering where he was at. During the next 30 he managed to get into the saddle twice and a pedestrian, to locate both pedals within five minutes after getting on, and the wheel showed a disposition to keep in the road instead of taking to the sidewalk. He was sure it would learn in time. If the extension was granted, he would either be able to ride all day with the procession or be willing to give it up and stick to the tangle. On motion of Brother Sarapapilla White the extension was granted and a vote of encouragement extended.

Brother Calamity Jackson was present to explain his absence from the last two meetings and to ask that his fines therefor be remitted. His right arm was in a sling, he limped on his left leg, and his head was bandaged up until only one eye and a part of his chin could be seen. The reason for his absence was a head on collision with a white cyclost on about December 15. As the club had often wondered what would be the effect of two riders coming together when going at a pace of 15 or 20 miles an hour, Brother Jackson's description was listened to with great interest. He said:

"I was a-gittin' right along to git home afore de thunder shower come. I was batt' de de handle bar, eyes on de ground on dem pedals jest a buzzin'. 'Way off dem de street was a white man on a wheel, and he was doin' jest de same as me. He wasn't lookin' for cons as I wasn't lookin' for white folks. De fastest thing I knowed of was to get out de road, and I jest thought soon as I could, I jumped together. Den we both come down at de same time, an' de some ambulance took hold of us to de hospital. As far dem wheels, it wasn't no use to pick up de pieces 'cept to use for toothpicks. I can't exactly tell you what de sensation was, but my hair 'bout got curly in yet, an' it seems all de time as if I was sailin' around up to de sky. De shrieks at yells in cuss words of de white man am still ringin' in my ears, an' when I close my eyes I kin see wheels as apakes an' pedals on pieces of steel scattered all around me."

Brother Compromise Jordan said he had been sailing some experiments with the bike and was ready to report for the benefit of the club. While riding in the suburbs he had run over a cow lying in the road to see what the effect would be from a scientific standpoint. His expectations were fully realized. The cow rose up as the bike hit her, and Brother Jordan and the bike both rose likewise, at the same time. They also came down together, but the cow galloped off. Brother Jordan thought he lay unconscious for two long hours, but was probably mistaken as to the length of time. It cost him \$5 to be patched up by a surgeon, however, and the repair to his wheel footed up about \$9. It was his intention that with in four or five days he would be a member of the club, and better avoid cows, whether standing up or lying down.

He had heard members say that they could jump their bikes over an open ditch a foot wide. He had experimented with a ditch only 2 feet wide. On approaching it he had drawn in his breath and hunched up his back, according to instructions, but instead of the wheel jumping the ditch both had gone into it, and for the next four days he was a wreck. It might be just possible that a bikist could jump a ditch and thus save dismounting, but his advice was against experiments in that direction also. He had heard it said by one of those who had been riding a clip de tulle an hour without other results than a gentle rebound. He wished to warn all such members that they were sadly mistaken. As an experiment he had selected a fat colored woman carrying a basket of laundry work, and there was nothing gentle in what followed. A clothesbasket, a bike and a lean man were all heaped up together in the street, and a policeman who thought it was a dog fight sailed in and clubbed the whole business.

Brother Cantaloupe Harper explained his absence from the last meeting by saying that he had been experimenting with the invention of his own to surprise dogs. He had invented an arrangement to be attached to the front wheel of a bike which picked up a dog and clubbed him almost to death, and then threw the pulverized body into the ditch. It had worked splendidly on two or three dogs, when it picked up a baby carriage and wrecked it and scared a year old child into three kinds of fits. Brother Cantaloupe had made for the country, with the debris of the carriage trailing behind him and had taken refuge with a farmer until the police had given him a warning not to surprise dogs. He had then returned to the city and was on his way to the front wheel of a bike which picked up a dog and clubbed him almost to death, and then threw the pulverized body into the ditch. 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FORT FRAYNE

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING U.S.A.

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"Will Willy have to go?" was her one question, and, ignorant as yet that Leale's troop would be designated to remain, Ormsby gravely answered that he presumed the entire command was ordered out. "But," he added reassuringly, "that fact itself is the surest guarantee of peace. There can be no further disorder in face of so strong a force."

For answer she bowed her head and hid it in her slender white hands. No wonder it seemed as though Christmas merriment brought its tragedy to her at old Fort Frayne.

And then came diversion that was unfeigned. There was a rush of light footsteps, a flutter of silken skirts on the porch without, a bang at the door and in came Kitty, flushed, disheveled, tearful, indignant.

"What's this about Willy's going?" she demanded. "Where is he? What business has he? Why, he cannot go, Mrs. Farrar. He's engaged to me for the German tomorrow night."

There was something so comical in her utter inability to understand the gravity of the situation, to realize that a soldier's duty far outweighed even so solemn a compact as an engagement to dance with his sweetheart, that even Mrs. Farrar forgot her grief and apprehension for the moment and opened her arms to the impetuous little lady and drew her to her heart.

"Ah, Kitty, you have the same lesson to learn that I had long years ago," she cried as she sought to soothe and console the child, but Miss Ormsby was in no mood for petting. She was up in arms. She was being defrauded. Uncle Fenton had no business whatever to send Willy away on such a quest at such a time. It was worse than inconsiderate. It was outrageous, and then Mrs. Farrar's face went white again as she asked what Kitty meant, and then Kitty's nerve gave way, and she buried her bonny face on that motherly shoulder and burst into tears.

"I thought you'd heard," she sobbed. "They have only just told me. Captain Farrar came home to change his dress, and I asked him where Willy was, and he said he left him offering his services to Uncle Fenton to ride ahead to the Indians, and he wanted to know if I didn't think Willy was a tramp. I don't—I didn't—I think it's simply h-h-humiliating to him!"

And then Mrs. Farrar raised her eyes appealingly to Ormsby, and he went without a word. He knew what she needed and hastened in search of Willy. He found him at Fenton's, whether he had accompanied the colonel, and where he was still pleading and tugging at his tiny moustache and trumping up and down and blurring his words while Fenton, in the adjoining room, was calmly getting out of his dress clothes and into winter field garb.

"Would you mind dropping this and going down to the chaplain's and comforting your mother and my sister?" said Ormsby as soon as he could get in a word edgewise.

"Yes, Go, Will," said Fenton, "and tell her that there is nothing whatever in this affair to worry about. We're merely going to bring old Big Road up here to take Christmas dinner at the fort. There's no chance for a fight or you should go along. No, it's useless arguing, my boy. I'd do anything for you that's right, but this is absolutely unreasonably on your part. Now go and tell those two blessed women that you're to remain on guard over and over, and they'll rise up and call me blessed—at least they ought to."

And so, finally, Ormsby got the peppery young fellow out of the house and fairly started, Ormsby keeping pace with him as he strode excitedly from the room.

"I want you to do something for me, Will," said he in a low tone as they hastened along. "I'm going with the command, and I haven't a moment to spare. Give this note to Mrs. Dauntton for me as soon as possible after you reach the house. May I rely upon you?"

And as he spoke he held forth an envelope, evidently snugly filled, and Farrar took it mechanically and without reply. The boy was thinking only of his own disappointment. "Do you understand, Will?" persisted Ormsby. "It is of great importance that she should have it before 10 o'clock. You won't forget?" And wondering now, Farrar promised, and Ormsby turned abruptly back.

"I wish to the Lord I were in your place," was poor Will's pining shout as the guardman hurried back to dress for the night ride. Already the four troops had marched to stables and were saddling. Already there were sounds of excitement over across the river and much scurrying through the straggling street of the cattle town of well mounted ranchmen and "cow punchers." Thorpe was as good as his word. He was rousing the county with a vengeance, hoping to ride down the valley in strong force within the hour and "wind up the whole business" before the cavalry could come to the rescue of the offending band. Will could hear the occasional whoop and yell that came ringing over on the still night air, and he was in a petulant mood bordering on exasperation when he submitted to the chaplain's aid and ushered into the parlor, where Kitty still lay clasped in the mother's arms.

She scrambled to her feet the instant he entered and began an energetic outburst, but the sight of his webbed-garbed face checked her suddenly. Mrs. Farrar read instantly the cause of his gloom, and her eyes brightened with rejoicing, and her lips began to quiver.

"Willy, my boy, then you don't have to go?" "Don't have to go?" was the weak answer. "Don't have to go?"

been on my knees to that stony hearted man for ten minutes, and she won't let me go."

"God bless him!" were the mother's fervent words. "He knew—he knew—he knew—that it would cost me to have my only boy torn from me at this time," was the thought that flashed through her mind, and her eyes welled with grateful tears, though she could say no more. It was Kitty who restored the social equilibrium. "I won't have you speak of Uncle Fenton in that disgraceful way, Mr. Farrar. You ought to be thankful you don't have to go, as you put it. Have you totally forgotten our engagement for tomorrow night?"

"Oh, for heaven's sake, Kitty! What is that at such a time as this? There won't be a sign of a dance unless they all get back in time, and I'd rather be dead than left here the first scout the regiment has after my joining it." He threw himself disgustedly into a chair, refusing to see his mother's outstretched hand and for the time being absolutely indifferent to Kitty's reproaches. It was the discovery of this fact that taught



"Willy, my boy, then you don't have to go?"

her how thoroughly in earnest he was, taught her that there was something alive in his heart of which she might well be jealous, and for the first time in her life she stood a little in awe of him, and relinquishing her purpose of upbraiding, she turned back, baffled and defeated, and took refuge by the mother's chair.

"Tell us who are to go, Willy," said Mrs. Farrar curiously.

"Everybody but me and Leale. They'll be off in ten minutes too. Even Jack Ormsby goes, and I'm ordered—absolutely ordered—to stay here, as if I were some—some baby in arms, unfit to do duty with my fellows. I'll never forgive Fenton as long as I live."

"And I'll never forget it," murmured the mother as she gently checked Kitty, once more about to burst into impetuous speech. "I'm sure Colonel Fenton had grave and good reasons for keeping you here, my son, and if so cried and brave a soldier as Captain Leale can remain without reproach surely you can."

"There's just the difference," answered Willy miserably. "Leale has been under fire and on trying duty time and again. His reputation was assured long years ago. I'm treated as a boy by—by everybody in this garrison, high or low, and for a while a chance to do a thing. If you folks want to see that reputation off, the sooner you get out to the bluff the better."

"But you are going to take us, Willy," said his sister sympathetically. "Kitty and I, at least, wish to see the regiment. Do you care to go, mother, dear?" she asked anxiously, and then crossing over to her mother's side bent down and kissed her, but the question was no longer asked, and she would gladly have recalled it—"or will you come home now with me?" she hastened to say.

"I'll take mother home," said Willy. "Go on if you want to see them start. I don't. That's more than I could possibly stand. The chaplain will take you gladly enough."

And so at last did Miss Ormsby begin to realize that even in the eyes of the man she had captivated she was for the time being of no account.

It was one of Fenton's fads to have out the band when the regiment or any considerable detachment of it marched away, and now, even at night, he did not depart from his practice. The chaplain had opened the door to note the progress of the preparations across the parade. Orderlies with the horses of the officers were trotting past. The noncommissioned staff were already mounting at the adjutant's office, and over at the band barracks the gray chargers, the music stools of the musicians, were being led into the line.

A mounted band was something that Kitty had never seen, and curiosity and coquetry combined led her to lend her ear to the chaplain's suggestion that she should come out and see the column ride away and wave a goodbye to her admirers among the subalterns. If Will persisted in his ill temper, there was no sense in staying there, and perhaps the quickest way to bring him to terms was to manifest interest in his fellows. So, leaving him to the ministrations of his mother, she dashed away to the front door, Ellis promptly following. The night was still and beautiful, softly hazy and not very cold, and the scene was dancing to and fro among the company quarters. Two of the designated troops had already marched up from the stables, formed line in front of their barracks and, dismounting, were awaiting the sounding of adjutant's call and the formation of the squadron. Officers were mounting every moment along the row and trotting out to join their commands, and presently, from the colonel's big house on the edge of the bluff, came three horsemen clad in heavy winter field garb, and even in the dim light there was no difficulty in recognizing Fenton's soldierly form. These were joined by the adjutant as they rode out upon the parade, and then one of the group came jogging over toward the chaplain, followed by an attendant orderly. It was Jack Ormsby, and Kitty fluttered down to the gate to meet him.

"You and Aunt Lucretia will have to keep house by yourselves tonight, little sister," said he laughingly, as he bent to kiss her goodby. "Corporal Rorke is to sleep at the house, so that you will not lack for guards. Where's Will?"

"He's with his mother in the parlor and just too miserable for anything," said Kitty, who, now that she could see for herself the preparation for a march, began to feel far more sympathy for her lover, if not actually to wish that she were a man and could go too. Ellis, quick to notice Ormsby's coming, had slipped back within the hall and partially closed the door. Glancing over her shoulder, she could see that her mother had left her reclining chair and was bending fondly over Will, smoothing his tumbled hair and striving to soothe and comfort him, but it was evident that Will was sorely hurt, for he turned away in irritable, chagrin and distress and covered his face with his hands. Helen Dauntton, forgetful for the moment of her own bitter trouble, had sought to aid her friend in consoling the boy, but it was her first experience in such a case. She had never realized what it meant to a proud and ambitious young soldier to be held in garrison when his comrades were being sent to the field, and, finding presently that she could be of little aid, she drew away toward the window to join the chaplain and his wife, who were gazing out upon the parade, when the stirring notes of adjutant's call came trilling through the hazy moonlight, and, with a groan that seemed to rise from the depths of his heart, poor Will threw himself face downward upon the sofa, utterly refusing to be comforted.

"Come," said the chaplain in a low tone, "let us be better left to themselves. They will go out and see the troops form line," and, hastily quitting the parlor, they came suddenly upon Ellis lingering at the outer door.

"Mr. Ormsby was saying goodbye to Kitty," she nervously explained, "and I remained here for a moment. He is still there."

Yes, still there, although he had said adieu to his little sister, and the guard was rapidly forming on the parade. Still there and looking now and then beyond Kitty's pretty, pathetic little face, clouded with a trouble altogether new to it. Still there, and longing for a sight of the face he loved as he gazed at other despite all its coldness and aversion. Then they came hurrying forth—the old dominie and his faithful helpmeet, the two young and beautiful women—and at sight of them Ormsby suddenly dismounted and passing the reins to his orderly ran nimbly up the steps and extended his hand. "Good night, chaplain—good night, Mrs. Ransom. We count on eating our Christmas dinner here despite the night march. Good night, Miss Farrar," he added gravely, gently. "We still hope to be here to wish you merry Christmas. Please extend my sympathies to Willy. I know how hard it is for him to stay. Good night, Mrs. F—Mrs. Dauntton," he snatched on, and extended to her the hand which he had withheld from Ellis. "Oh, weren't we! Did I give you a note I intended to him?"

"Not yet, Mr. Ormsby. He has had a hard time of it, but his grief at my remaining here."

"Well, ask him for it before 10 o'clock. It's now he is halting painfully now, for Ellis, withdrawing a note from the group, was waving straight to his face—"It explains itself. I'll understand it. Good night; good night, all. I must hurry." And with that he ran down the steps and out of the gate, mounted quickly, and without a backward glance rode quickly away to take his place by the colonel's side.

Another moment and the adjutant, galloping out in front of the long line of horses, had presented the squadron to Major Wayne, and that distinguished officer, unexpectedly awake and lively, lost no time in preliminaries, but broke his command at once into column of fours, and with the band playing its joyous march music, and with old Fenton himself in the lead, away they went down the winding road to the flats to the east.

Once out of the garrison the band wheeled out of column and played the troopers by, then trotted back to unsaddle for the night. Men, women and children, the populace of Fort Frayne, gathered along the eastern edge of the plateau and, silently, and in not a few cases tearfully, watched the column out of sight in the dim, ghostly light, and then little Trumpeter Melnecke came out from the guardhouse and trailed the martial curfew that sent them shivering homeward—an ominous Christmas eve tattoo.

CHAPTER XI

Ten o'clock and no one yet came riding back from the column with later news. Almost as soon as the command had disappeared from view Mrs. Farrar had gone home, Helen, Ellis, Kitty and Will in close attendance, and there they were presently joined by Aunt Lucretia, whose volubility even calamity seemed powerless to check, and then, to the relief of all the women, Captain Leale knocked and was promptly admitted.

"I am in search of my right-hand man," said he, with his bright, cordial smile. "They told me he is playing Achilles and snaking in his tent, but I have work for him to do," and then once more did Kitty look remorseful, for she could form no idea of work for him that did not involve deprivation of her.

"You are not going to send Mr. Farrar away after all," she began, but Leale laughingly checked her.

"Far from it," said he. "I need him as the guardhouse and mean to put him in charge of the prisoners when they come in. The chances are that the colonel will have to arrest not a few of those fellows, and he'll do it in the interest of peace and good order, despite the fact that he has no warrant. Are you ready, sir?"

"I'm ready" and willing to do any duty, Captain Leale," answered Willy. "But I was the first to volunteer for that courier ride to Mrs. Rorke, and I think the colonel ought to have given it to me. I'll be officer of the guard tomorrow anyhow, and would just as lief begin now. Shall I come at once?"

"Yes, the second relief goes on in a few minutes, and you would better inspect them. Everything is started right. You have a capital sergeant of the guard. I want the sentries on the north and east bluffs instructed to listen for all sounds from the east and to keep a close watch on that plant of Bunke Jim's. Watch every movement in that rowdy town over yonder, though I believe most of the populace has already ridden away at the bidding of the so-called cowboy king."

Will bent over and kissed his mother's forehead. "I'll get my sword and go at once," said he, "and I'll be back as soon as I've made the rounds of the second relief. I suppose nobody here means to turn in for an hour yet. We ought to have news of some kind before midnight." With that he quickly left the little parlor and, venturing the low fence, let himself in at his own door in the adjoining bachelor room. Mrs. Dauntton, who had been occupying herself close to Mrs. Farrar, presently arose and stepped into the hallway, took a heavy wrap and noisily quitted the house. Surprised, Captain Leale looked about him for an explanation. Ellis had drawn aside the curtain and with pale, set face was gazing fixedly out upon the parade. Kitty looked bewildered. It was Mrs. Farrar who spoke.

"This has been a trying day for Helen. She is so nervous and unstrung that she seems to shrink from company or conversation. I have never known her so distracted. I fancy she wants to be alone a few minutes and to take the fresh air on the gallery." Ellis moved impatiently, but said not a word. She could see that so far from having stopped on the gallery, Helen Dauntton had hastened through the gate, and, turning to Will's quarters next door, was there awaiting his reappearance. The boy came out in a moment, his sword at his side and wrapping his cloak about him, and stopped short in evident surprise at sight of Mrs. Dauntton.

Ellis well understood the purport of the conversation that ensued, though she could hear no word. Will searched one pocket after another, then ran back into the house, came forth again in less than a minute, handed a square, white envelope to Mrs. Dauntton, and, raising his forefinger in farewell, hastened away across the parade. Assumed of her espionage, yet fascinated, Ellis lingered at the window and saw Helen tear open the envelope and draw forth a little packet or roll, which she closely inspected and rapidly counted over. Money! Treasury notes beyond question! Money, and paid her by Jack Ormsby! Ellis dropped the curtain and turned away. She cared to see no more.

Over at the guardhouse the second relief was being formed as Farrar reached the spot—seven soldiers in their fur coats and gaiters and heavy winter overcoats and afros. The corporal had just reported them all present, and the lieutenant quickly yet closely inspected their equipment, then stepped to the front again.

"In addition to the usual orders," said he, "Nos. 6 and 7 are continued to keep a sharp lookout and to listen attentively for anything at the eastward. In the event of any unusual sight or sound, call for the corporal at once. Who is No. 3?"

"Gracie, sir," said the corporal.

The young officer's face darkened a bit. He had no trust in the man whatever and knew well of his evil reputation. "Gracie," said he, "you have doubtful functions tonight. You have not only the same orders as Nos. 6 and 7, but the commanding officer directs that you keep a special watch over the settlement across the river, particularly of the plant of Bunke Jim. I believe you know it."

"There are plenty of others that know it as well," was the early and unexpected answer.

"That will do, sir," was the stern rejoinder. "You were asked no questions and will keep silent until you are. Do you understand your instructions?"

"I am not deaf," was the sullen response.

"Answer my question, Gracie," said Will, tingling with indignation, but keeping his temper. There was a moment's silence, then—

"I s'pose I do."

"There appears to be some doubt, however," said Farrar coolly. "Post your relief, corporal, and we will look after it."

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"Begin! Farrar, I must speak to you here and now. If you being here meant only danger and harm to me, you might do your worst, and I would bear it. You are under a false name. Your life has so changed you that as yet no one has recognized you, but it cannot last, and then there will be bitter shame and perhaps death that would lie at your door—your mother's, your poor, gentle mother, Rorke, who holds her life only through the belief that you are no longer alive to bring further disgrace to your father's name."

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"I've a grip, my man, that won't loosen till you are past doing further mischief here," was the stern, relentless answer. Then, uplifting his voice, Leale shouted for the corporal of the guard, and at the instant the cry went echoing over the posts of 6 and 7. The sentry still writhed in impotent rage, finding his struggles futile, he once more lashed with his tongue.

"Don't be too sure of that, captain. There are some kinds of a hold even your grip can't loosen."

"No insolence. You go from here to the guardhouse as it is."

"D—n the guardhouse, and you, too," roared the soldier, hurling down the carbine. "If I'm to spend Christmas in limbo, I'm cursed if you shall spend it making love to me!"—And here, with a tigerlike bound, his free hand brandishing a pistol, he lunged at the officer's throat. A lithe form had come leaping like a panther up the path, and even before Helen's cry had died away Crow Knife had hurled himself between the men and the shining blade was buried out of sight. There was a moment of furious struggle, and then the sentry lay, felled like an ox in his tracks, and Leale's foot was at his throat. The knife, bloodstained, had dropped in the snow. The Indian, his hand pressed to his side, was swaying slowly back as the sergeant of the guard, with a brace of men, came running to the spot.

"Take this man to the guardhouse," was the brief, stern order, as they lifted Gracie, stunned and sodden, to his feet. Then the captain turned to Crow Knife. "Did that crazy brute strike you? Are you hurt?" he asked, in deep concern.

"Captain," said the Indian slowly, "I believe I'm killed."

Leale sprang to support him. Other men, running to the scene, linked their hands and made a chair and raised the poor fellow from the ground. "Carry him gently to the hospital, Jack. I'll be with you in a moment," said Leale, and

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farther after No. 6. Has that man been drinking again?" he turned and asked the silent sergeant, as the relief marched away.

"It's hard to say, sir. He's one of those steady soakers. It would be difficult to find him when he hadn't been drinking more or less. I think he has been drinking all day, but he knows what he's doing and is as sober as he is at any other time."

Farrar gazed doubtfully at the relief as it trudged away through the misty moonlight, shook his head in some dissatisfaction, then turned in at the door.

way of the tower.

"I will look over the guardroom and cells," said he, "and visit sentries later," and, taking up his lantern, the sergeant followed.

A big stove burned brightly in the center of the guardroom, and the men of the third relief, sitting or sprawling about, sprang up and stood to attention as the officer locked in. Another stove, the mate to it, was burning almost at red heat in the general prison room across the hall. Here were confined some half dozen poor devils, the scapegraces of the command; some drink soldiers and stupid, others merely reckless and "meat do well." Following the spirit of holiday decoration and never expecting the visit of an officer that night, one of the number, with a fine sense of humor, had induced a comrade to fetch him a parcel from the barracks, and now on the bare wooden wall opposite the entrance there hung a chromo with a flowery border and the pious sentiment, "God bless our happy home." Will's eye caught it at the instant. "Take that down!" said he, with manifest indignation. "There is to be no burlesque business here tonight!" There was a faint odor of dead tobacco about the grimy room. "You'll have to search those men and that room," said he to the sergeant as they turned away. "There must be neither pipes, matches nor anything with which they can start a fire. If this old rascally ever flames it will go like a flash. Do it at once. Any men in the cells?"

"None, sir, and none in the outer prison room."

"Keep the other empty, then. The chances are it'll be filled tomorrow when the colonel gets back. Remember the orders about fire."

"No man's like to forget that, lieutenant, with the powder stored there on the second floor."

"I know," answered Will gravely. "How much powder is there there?"

"Only a dozen cartridges for the revolve gun, sir, but that's enough to blow the place into flinders."

"There's no one in the light prison room on that floor?"

"No one, sir. That floor is empty. There's no fire up there at all."

Presently the tramp, tramp of martial feet was heard on the enehching snow, and officer and sergeant both stopped fervid to receive the relief of sentries just taken off post. One of them was Crow Knife. He gravely saluted as he passed his officer and placed his carbine in the arm rack, then went out on the east side of the little building and stood there, silent, listening for sounds from the distant east.

"May I have the lieutenant's permission to go out on the bluff awhile?" he asked, as Farrar came by him. "I can hear the call of the corporal if we are wanted for anything, and I am very anxious." And Will, who at first would have said no, saw the anxiety in the Indian's face and consented.

"Crow is strangely superstitious," said the sergeant, after a moment's silence. "He has been like that ever since he came on guard. He says the ghost does were howling the death song last night and that somebody's to get his death-blow tonight. We can't laugh him out of it."

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